The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3032. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Movement of More Federal Troops into Virginia.

REGIMENTS MOVING UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

A Balloon in Readiness for Reconnoitering Purposes.

Strength of the Rebel Force at Manassas Junction to be Ascertained.

Entrenchments to be Thrown Up at Leesburgh.

MORE TROOPS FOR HARPER'S FERRY

Destruction of Bridges and Dams by the Rebels.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Pickets Fired Upon at Newport's News.

BEAUREGARD HEARD FROM AGAIN.

Returns of the Tennessee Election.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

Semi-official letters from England give assurances that the British Government is gradually "clawing off" from its original partiality for the rebel States. The Government is yet anything but friendly to the Union, but it is decidedly not so open in its hostility as it was before the arrival of MR. ADAMS. These same letters leave no room to doubt that the Ministry had once determined upon the extreme measure of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and they were endeavoring to precipitate such action before the arrival of our new Minister.

In the interview which MR. ADAMS had with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the former very distinctly expressed to the latter the belief that the British Government intended such a purpose, and charged the British Ministry with a want of common diplomatic courtesy in thus attempting to decide upon a vital question before affording an opportunity to the Administration of explaining the position in which the Government of this country is placed, the objects of the rebels, and the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion.

MR. ADAMS also, I think, took occasion to represent to the British Minister, in most emphatic language, the injustice of recognizing the rebel States, and to warn him of the fact that this Government would not permit the interference of any foreign Government to prevent the subjugation of the rebel States to the Union.

THE MINISTER TO MADRID.

It is more than probable the Spanish Government will decline to receive CARL SCHURZ as Minister from this country—at least, the representatives of Spain here at Washington do not hesitate to express such a belief.

Two regiments of Gen. RUFUS KING'S Wisconsin Brigade have been ordered to report at Washington forthwith. They will come *vid* Harrisburgh, and will probably reach this city on Wednesday. The remaining four regiments of the brigade are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to come to Washington on forty-eight hours' notice.

Who will succeed Judge DOUGLAS is beginning to be asked. The suggestion of the Chicago *Tribune*, that Gov. YATES should appoint a Democrat, does not meet with much favor in Washington. It is probable that Judge DAVIS or JESSE O. NORTON will be appointed. Both are competent men.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, there has been a steady movement of troops for the past twenty-four hours. Although there has been an air of quiet at the War Department, there has really more business transpired there to-day than at any time since the rebellion broke out. The Pennsylvania First, the New-Hampshire First, the Rhode Island First, the New-York Ninth, and the Flying Artillery from West Point, and a portion of the District troops, are under marching orders, and to leave during the night. Some are destined to Leesburgh, Va.; some to Frederick, Md., and some to advance into the heart of Virginia. A large quantity of shovels, and other entrenchment tools, have been sent over to the vicinity of the Sixty-ninth, indicating more entrenchment work—probably at Leesburgh.

Detachments from the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Regiments have been engaged for some time in constructing boats for bridges, and facilities for crossing streams. Large numbers of ambulances have been provided, so that the army is abundantly prepared for an advance.

The Pennsylvania column will be rapidly advanced to Chambersburgh, and will probably reach that point in force about the same time the other troops reach Leesburgh and Frederick.

In these movements you will see the carrying out of the programme I indicated must be adopted, yesterday. It perfectly "corralls" the rebel forces, and makes it necessary they should run or surrender. The poor devils have no help but to do one of these things, or else to fight, and since Fairfax and Phillippa, they are entertaining an idea that it does not do for a Southern gentleman to put himself within reach of a greasy mechanic, of Northern extraction. If they do, they will be thrashed, but if you expect any such thing as a big fight, you are doomed to disappointment. It won't come off. It ain't down in the almanacs, even to be "looked for about these days." This is contrary to the views of my cotemporaries, but after hearing the prisoners taken at Fairfax, whine like spaniels, I have less regard for Southern stand-up fighting, than I before entertained.

GEN. BANKS AT BALTIMORE.

Gen. BANKS goes to Baltimore in the morning, to supersede CADWALLADER, who is giving aid and comfort to the enemy by entirely neglecting his duty as an officer, and disregarding his obligations as a loyal citizen.

On Saturday, a slave belonging to Gen. A. WASHINTON, a leader in the rebel army, escaped and entered the camp Alexandria. Mr. WASHINGTON'S agent came after him, mounted on a fine horse. Major PETRIKEN declared slave and horse contraband, and the Colonel seized and retained them both.

Major MEYER, Signal-officer of the United States Army, leaves for Fortress Monroe, by order of Government, to-morrow morning, to arrange signal communication between the camps of Gen. BUTLER'S command in the "Department of Virginia."

Capt. MEDLAR, at Alexandria, has seized a quantity of arms, uniforms, swords, &c., valued at some two thousand dollars.

BALL, the Captain of the secession cavalry lately arrested and released, says he was compelled to take the oath in Washington against his will.

Col. BLENKHART'S splendid regiment, German Rifles, went into camp on Meridian Hill yesterday afternoon.

Commissioners MORRISSEY and DAVIS, after visiting the Massachusetts camps over the river, left for home to-day, *vid* the camps at Relay House. They report the troops in excellent condition.

Hon. JAS. BUFFINTON, of Fall River, arrived to-day. Mr. B. has accepted the captaincy of a company in Fall River, where a fine regiment has been raised. He states that Massachusetts has now eleven regiments fully organized and in readiness for immediate service.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. FREMONT.

Col. FREMONT will return to the United States in the next steamer to New-York. He has contracted for some twenty thousand Enfield rifles, for the use of our army, one-half of which he will bring over with him.

Mr. DALTON, of Mass., appointed by Gov. ANDREW to superintend the receipt and distribution of the State stores, clothing, &c., sent from the Bay State to her volunteer troops in this vicinity, has been highly successful in his mission.

Col. STOUT, of Oregon, ex-member of Congress is in town to-day. He has recently received dispatches from his State, and declares that the universal feeling there is in favor of the Union.

The melancholy intelligence of the destruction, by hostile Indians, of the entire mule train from San Antonio to Utah, New-Mexico, and California, is confirmed.

VISIT TO THE CAMPS.

The weather is fine to-day, and I paid a parting visit to several of the camps, prior to their leaving. At Kalorama, the First New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. MASON W. TAPPAN, were actively engaged in packing their luggage and stores, and the officers were busily engaged in the final preparations to move at daybreak to-morrow.

The clerks at the War Department were summoned for special duty to-day, and the officers of the several regiments that are to leave in the morning are required to report themselves at the War Department at six o'clock, for orders.

The first number of a new paper, entitled the *Pennsylvania Fifth*, appeared to-day. It is edited by Lieut. JOHN P. ELY, and is set up and worked off by members of the Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment. It is printed at Alexandria, and is quite a creditable sheet.

THE ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA.

The U. S. Second Cavalry, under command of Col. MAGRUDER, received marching orders this evening, and will probably be the advance guard of the entire force now in motion. The different commands receive sealed orders, not to be opened until the respective Regiments reach certain points indicated in accompanying dispatches.

The Provost Guard are actively at work summoning the men found abroad to their different quarters, and all the indications point to a forward movement of importance to-night.

One of the balloons brought here by Gov. SPRAGUE for the use of the Rhode Island Regiment was inflated to-day, and is held in readiness for reconnoitering the enemy's camp near Manassas to-morrow.

A portion of the clothing for the Pennsylvania troops has been distributed, and the improved appearance of the dress shows the Keystone men to much better advantage. It is to be hoped that the remainder of these truly gallant regiments will soon be fittingly equipped; and the two Ohio regiments now here would not be inconvenienced by similar treatment.

The Cayuga Regiment will go into camp to-morrow on Georgetown Heights.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

Arrangements have been made for paying the troops, now in the field, as soon as the necessary pay rolls can be made out. The Government has determined to do all that common sense dictates to take care of the men in its service. It is glorious to see how the meat axe of emergency is slashing through the windings of red tape. For much of this disrespect of the ancient formulas of the old fogies, we are indebted to President LINCOLN, who recognizes the law of necessity as one of the statutes, which he is under obligations to enforce.

The President to-day visited the Highlanders.

As a specimen of the ridiculous stories in circulation here, I am told to-night that flour is now selling in Richmond at $9 50. My informant did not say these are gold prices, but I presume such is the case.

A man and woman in a wagon were challenged by the sentinels of the First Connecticut Regiment near Alexandria yesterday. They produced a pass signed by the Provost Marshal of Alexandria. Led by Yankee curiosity to examine the contents of the wagon, an animal of the genus rebel was found covered up in the bottom of the wagon. He was relieved from his disagreeable situation, and escorted to the Guard tent, where he still remains. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

BEAUREGARD HEARD FROM.

I have learned from a gentleman, whose reliability is beyond a question, that, on Wednesday last, Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Charleston, S. C. There he was seen and conversed with by my informant, who, though a resident of that city, and a Union man at heart, is compelled by force of public opinion to lend countenance and material aid to the rebel movement.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was well, in fine spirits and confident of the result of this trouble being victory for the Confederacy. "It is folly," said he, "for us to scatter our forces—part here, part at Richmond, part at Pensacola and elsewhere. We should, and I am determined to, concentrate a grand army of 60,000 men at some proper point, and compel the United States to attack us. I know from reliable scouts that their army will not remain idle—the nature of its *materiel* forbids it. They are active, pushing men, and already insubordination is manifest in their ranks, and no cause is more evident than *inaction*. What if they do move forward and take possession of this or that point—they have *yet* to meet our army! I shall concentrate at Manassas Gap between 60,000 and 70,000 men. They will be so intrenched and will occupy so defensible a position as to be absolutely impregnable, and when the strength of the Federal troops is spent, or worn, I will utterly overwhelm and destroy them. It can be done, and I confess I can see no other way for us to do."

There were no troops at Charleston save three companies of "Charleston Light Infantry," and 500 men from the interior, who were drilling, preparatory to a march towards Richmond.

FROM BEAUFORT, S. C.

From a clergyman long resident at that place, (Beaufort,) I learn that men and arms are plenty thereabouts, though ready cash is not to be found. The farmers and produce men grumble at receiving scrip in payment for provisions, and the self-sacrificing spirit, of which so much is written, does not obtain in the breasts of all. My informant believes that if the majority of this class of men were sure of being backed up by the Government of the United States, they would soon form Union Clubs, and defend their rights against the continued encroachments of the authorities, who demand provisions and anything they may desire for the support of the troops.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

The Treasury Department has just issued a circular explanatory of an act of March, 1851, relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, and of the Tariff act of March last. Two periods of time are therein indicated as dates at which values are to be ascertained. It is the opinion of the Department that the former of these periods, namely, the date of actual shipment, applies to merchandise exported from a shipping port of the country of exportation, and that the latter, namely, the date of exportation, applies to merchandise exported from an interior country having no shipping ports. The regulations heretofore established are therefore modified accordingly.

It is thought the British Government, in its recognition of the validity of letters-of-marque and reprisal from the Confederate Government was a discourteay unprecedented in diplomacy, in view of the fact that its decision was hastily announced, without first waiting for the arrival of our new Minister, Mr. ADAMS, who was prepared properly to represent the policy of the Administration.

But for the depredations of certain volunteers on private property in Hampton, and for miles around, as well as in Fairfax County, it is represented here that the Union feeling in Virginia would have been considerably strengthened. Efforts are now being made to remedy the just complaints, and to assure the inhabitants of protection.

Although the Austrian Government has not directly protested against Mr. BURLINGAME as Minister to that country, it is known that some other gentleman less objectionable than he, on account of his legislative prominence in behalf of Italy, would be acceptable.

The State of Missouri is detached from the Department of the West and incorporated in that now under the command of Gen. MCCLELLAND.

The Rhode Island Regiment will break camp at midnight, and leave per rail in the direction of Harper's Ferry early to-morrow morning. Their marine battery was brought into the city, taken to the railroad station, unlimbered and loaded on the train, together with the artillery horses and the field and staff horses, at 6 this evening.

Prof. ALLEN, of Rhode Island, this afternoon brought into the city a large balloon, which he inflated from the street gas-pipe at the corner of Massachusetts-avenue and Fourth-street, and afterward loaded it down with sand bags for more convenient transportation to the Rhode Island camp, on Catou's Farm, at which place a cord 5,000 feet long was attached to the basket, and an experimental ascension made to that height. The balloon is for immediate reconnoitering purposes, and it is said that he will start on his ærial voyage early to-morrow morning.

It is said that several other regiments are also under orders for a movement at daybreak. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Battalions of District of Columbia Volunteers are also under similar orders. They believe they are to go to Frederick, Md.

There is trouble in the New-York Ninth Regiment, growing out of the alleged incapacity of some of the officers, including Col. STILES. Yesterday, nearly 200 of the men refused to be sworn in for three years, under that commander. Two sons of a distinguished naval commander, now in the civic service, and who are privates in the regiment, are among the disaffected. Some of the men afterwards returned and were sworn in, but the greater portion of them will enlist into the Eighth and other regiments of New-York. Much regret is expressed that there should be disaffection in one of the best regiments in the service.

The Ninth have made many friends since they arrived here, while Col. STILES is deservedly esteemed.

At six o'clock this morning a full company of the New-York Second Regiment arrived, and joined their companies.

Also a large detachment for the New-York Ninth Regiment.

The explanation made by the friends of JAMES E. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, in relation to an alleged complicity with secession, is as follows; Mr. MAGRATH, to whom Mr. HARVEY sent the dispatches, has been his friend from boyhood, and a constant correspondent, with whom he communicated unreservedly. Being very anxious that a conflict of arms should be avoided, and believing the troops were to be removed, he telegraphed his friend to prevent an attack on Fort Sumter until it could be effected, but when he discovered his distake, he felt himself in honor bound to communicate that fact just as he had done the other, as otherwise it might have been supposed he had intentionally misrepresented the case for the purpose of leading them into trouble. It was an unpleasant situation, but not having received his information from the Government, there was no other course for him than to protect his own honor; and as it is well known that, both here and in Charleston, that he opposed secession in all its forms, he did not anticipate misconstruction on that point anywhere.

The precise military movements contemplated from this point, and soon to be executed, are of such a character as do not authorize publicity.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, June 9.

Two prisoners were captured yesterday by four privates of Company B, Michigan Regiment, one mile this side of Berks Station, and 13 miles from here, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. One of the prisoners is a corporal in a Cavalry Company, and the other a private in the Governor's Guards of Richmond, which is also a Cavalry Company.

The Michigan men, while scouting, approached near Berks' Station, where they saw a number of stacks of muskets. They put back, and were pursued by the two Cavalry, but sought refuge in ambush, and succeeded in capturing their pursuers, and brought them to town, where they are treated with exceeding kindness. They appear to be quite contented, and one of them, who is a physician, is writing a statement of his experience. The names of the prisoners are Dr. THOMAS M. FLEMMING and SAMUEL GREEN.

Seven thousand yards of cassinet and other military goods were seized at "The Adams Express Office," to-day, consigned to Point of Rocks, *vid* Alexandria and Loudon Railroad, valued at about $10,000.

The seizure of goods in this vicinity, belonging to the rebels, will almost pay expenses.

Expedition, the first number of the soldiers newspaper, by the Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment, appeared this evening. It is printed in fine style on the old Alexandria *Sentinel* press, and is full of interesting information regarding the condition of the soldiers, &c. It is edited by Lieut. ELY, of Lebanon County. Several columns are devoted to German literature.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ATTACK EXPECTED AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday Night, June 8, *vid* Baltimore, Sunday, June 9.

The *State of Georgia* arrived Friday, with the Tenth Regiment, National Zouaves, and the *George Peabody* and *Marion* on Saturday, with the Ninth Regiment. The Scott Life Guards went to Newport News on Saturday, and Col. HAWKINS' Regiment goes Sunday.

Col. BARTLETT has returned. The Naval Brigade is temporarily in charge of Col. WARDRIP, of the Third Massachusetts Regiment. The men are now being inspected. Those unfit for service will return to New-York. The remainder will choose their officers, and Col. BARTLETT will doubtless be rejected. The battalion will at once be armed and equipped.

An outpost at Newport's Newspoint was fired upon Friday, and in the alarm a private of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment was accidentally shot.

A large fleet of transports have been added to service here.

Great activity prevailed at Newspoint last night, on account of rumors that armed rebels were in the vicinity. An order was sent to fell the trees near the batteries.

The steamer *Quaker City*, whilst on a reconnoisance on Friday, near Cape Henry, threw a shell into an old frame building, when thirty armed men ran out and mounted horses, concealed in a thicket, and scampered off.

Gen. BUTLER has issued stringent orders to prevent depredations on private property. Those thus suffering at Hampton have had the amounts of damage refunded.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

The steamship *Alabama*, (United States transport,) Capt. GEORGE R. SCHENCK, 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived last night.

The *Alabama* landed at Newport News the Fourth Regiment, Scott's Life Guard, from New-York, all well.

The steamship *State of Georgia* arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, and landed Col. MCCHESNEY'S Tenth Regiment New-York Zouaves at Hampton.

The steamship *Marion* and steamer *George Peabody* arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning and proceeded immediately to Newport News, to land Col. HAWKINS' Ninth New-York Zouaves.

The following regiments were stationed at Newport News:

First Regiment Vermont Volunteers.
Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.
Seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers (Germans.)
Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Scott's Life Guard.)
Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Zouaves.)

The *Alabama* brings about 150 passengers, who were brought down from Norfolk in the steamer *West Point*, under a flag of truce. One of the passengers states that the steam-frigate *Merrimac* has been raised and in the dry-dock.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

WHAT IS DOING AT CAMP DEFIANCE—TREASON IN ILLINOIS—ARRESTS BY GEN. PRENTISS—CAMP SMITH AT MOUND CITY—PREPARATIONS FOR THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The two principal events of to-day in Cairo have been a Brigade drill, in which about 3,500 of the troops stationed here were reviewed by Gen. PRENTISS, and the arrival of the two regiments necessary to the completion of the Brigade, principally composing the force in this camp. The review passed off pleasantly, and was highly creditable to troops so recently organized. The two new regiments came down from Alton on the *Louisiana* and the *City of Alton*, and after their debarkation, formed on the levee, and marched to their barracks to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." I have seen no Western troops whose general appearance was more creditable; the arms, accoutrements, uniform and discipline were all good, and gave to the stalwart forms of the men a truly soldierly appearance.

SECESSION IN ILLINOIS.

Perhaps the most really important event, however, is the arrest of two more of the leading Secessionists of Marion, one of them the brother-in-law of LOGAN, the Congressman for that district. Marion is in Williamson County, and *is as treasonable in sentiment as Memphis*. As I wrote you early in May, a large proportion of the population of Egypt is not only Southern in origin, but Pro-Slavery in sentiment, and Williamson County is a sort of focus for this feeling. Settled by Pro-Slavery families, it is principally controlled in political action by a dozen or two men of wealth and intense hostility to freedom, who own the bulk of the trading capital, control all the whisky shops and banking capital, hold mortgages on the farms, and, in general, constitute an autocracy which would be quite perfect if not restricted somewhat by the laws of Illinois and of the Union. The mass of the people cannot read or write, and vote and act as these men say. Last Fall, during the political campaign, they erected an immense Douglas pole; and this Spring, after the public adhesion of the Little Giant to the Union, they cut down the pole, chopped it into wood, made a bonfire of it, and *threw their hats into the flame*—hurrahing in the meantime for JEFF. DAVIS! Out of over two thousand voters in the county, less than two hundred voted for LINCOLN and BELL; and nearly all the balance are Disunionists. It was from Marion that the secession company went—some thirty or forty men, instead of the two hundred reported by the telegraph. A company was raised, too, to destroy the Illinois Central Railroad bridge over the Big Muddy, but the enterprise miscarried. So bold were the leaders of treason in Marion—so general the sentiment in favor of the Southern Confederacy, that they defied all attempts at arrest—going armed, and determined to resist all processes by force. But the Captain of a company stationed at Villa Ridge, under orders from Gen. PRENTISS, went quietly up to Marion with two or three men, met the principal traitor as he was at the depot, preparing to go to Springfield, took him into a room, locked the door, and had him in custody and on the train before he had time to make a show of resistance. When brought before Gen. PRENTISS, he had lost the most of his bravado, and undertook to reason the case. That officer heard him awhile, and then quietly said that he was charged with treason against the Government; that the evidence would be collected and an opportunity given him for defence; that if found guilty, he would meet the fate of those who conspire against the Government of the nation. And so he sent him up to Springfield, and delivered him to the civil authorities. To-day, the telegraph brings word that two more of the gang have been arrested. So we soon look to see the "secessia" of Illinois purged of the mischievous elements which have given it so unenviable a notoriety.

A TRIP TO CAMP SMITH.

A very pleasant trip to-day was made to Mound City and Camp Smith, by a small party, on invitation of Col. TAYLOR, Mayor of Cairo, on a small steamer of his own. A fair proportion of ladies added interest to the event. We first steamed up to Mound City, a very pleasant spot a few miles above Cairo, on the Ohio, on which some good improvements of a business character have been made, and which is the rival of the latter town for the future business which it is believed *must* centre at or near the confluence of these two great streams. We then returned and passed up the Mississippi, about an equal distance, to Camp Smith, where two Chicago companies, one under command of Capt. MIHALOVSKY, a gallant Hungarian, have been stationed as an outpost. The boys have cleared off the trees and made a fine camp, which, however, they are anxious to leave *on a trip to Memphis*. They have ordinance quite sufficient to sink any steamer, and practice a portion of the time in firing at a target on the opposite bank. Some of our party have friends there—among whom was one young man, the son of a prominent citizen of Chicago, who has a sister resident of Georgia—her husband, too, being a member of the Confederate army. One of the company, having a genius for natural history, has made a collection of native reptiles and insects, captured while clearing off the ground. His cabinet is already the object of great curiosity, and contains, among other things, a black snake, a young rattlesnake, a young moccasin, and a young viper—all alive.

We left the camp amidst a salvo of artillery, and with the best of good wishes for the patriotic and brave young fellows who have left comfort, safety and friends, to encounter hardship, disease and danger in the cause of their country.

PREPARATIONS OF THE REBELS.

There is no doubt that the rebels have at least 5,000 men in Union City, and that the number is increasing. They evidently seriously apprehend a *descent*, and are laboring with all their strength to meet it. It does not appear that BEAUREGARD has assumed command there. He is reported to be in Virginia. It is immaterial to us.

The rumor of FREMONT'S appointment excites a good deal of enthusiasm. His prestige alone would add greatly to our strength.

The flags here are at half mast on account of the death of Mr. DOUGLAS. ZOUAVE.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE EXPECTED ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Saturday, June 8.

No troops from Chambersburgh have reached either this point or Williamsport to-day.

Your correspondent saw the Confederate pickets from Williamsport Heights to-day, 53 in number, by a glass. They were on guard. Their horses were half a mile beyond the river, on the crest of the hill, and I judge the number in the neighborhood to be two hundred. The largest body is encamped at Falling water, five miles below. Every ford is strictly guarded. They have seized and broken up every skiff on the river they could get.

As soon as the river falls, there will be fifty fords easy of access to infantry and cavalry. The passage of the Potomac cannot be prevented.

Reliable intelligence from Harper's Ferry on Thursday, says that no change has taken place in the position latterly. The number of troops is put down from half a dozen sources at 12,000. I believe it is about 9,000.

News to-day confirms the statement that the bridges at Harper's Ferry and Shepherdtown are mined; trains of gunpowder are laid from the middle piers, in waterproof cases, with long fuses attached.

I have seen eleven deserters from Harper's Ferry, Shepherdtown and Martinsburgh, to-day, who escaped over the Potomac last night.

Fifty Virginians are at Williamsport, awaiting the advance of the Federal troops, to enable them to return home.

The Secessionists have destroyed Dam No. 5, on the Potomac, eight miles above Williamsport, to-day, to prevent the construction of boat bridges on its breast, for the passage of Federal troops. It is expected they will destroy Dam No. 4, nine miles below Williamsport, to-night.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal men are very indignant, and large numbers of them will join the Federal forces.

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD BRIDGES BY THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 9.

The bridge at Point of Rocks and the bridge at Berlin were both destroyed by the rebel troops by fire between 1 and 4 o'clock this morning. The former is twelve and the latter six miles east of Harper's Ferry.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 9.

Partial returns indicate the nearly unanimous election of Col. J. L. CRITTENDEN as Brigadier General of the Kentucky State Guard.

In the Second Regiment thereof, J. M. MORRIS was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. SIBIRS and ROBT. M. LEE, Majors.

A letter from the Manassas Junction to the Richmond *Whig* of the 6th inst., says the labors in fortifying that place by men unaccustomed to labor, has quadrupled the sick list, and it was feared that one-fifth the force would soon be sick. There was no hospital there. It was difficult to get water to drink, it being dealt out with the rations.

They demand negroes to do the labor.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 5th announced that after that date no passports would be issued to persons leaving the State, and no one admitted to the State, except for reasons of peculiar force; also that the Tennessee volunteers in Virginia were authorized to vote on the ordinance of secession, though stationed in Virginia.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 6th says the Spanish bark *Nueva Terre Cubana* had been ordered off by the *Minnesota*.

A New-Orleans special to the Montgomery Confederation says that neutral vessels will be permitted to pass to sea until the 10th, after which time the blockade will be strictly enforced.

A Bank Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 5th inst., recommended that all the Southern banks, railroads and tax-collectors, receive the Treasury notes of the Confederacy as currency; and to the States, cities and corporations having coupons payable at New-York, to appoint the place of payment South.

The Postmaster at Nashville has resigned.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, June 8.

The vote of this city for Separation and Representation is 3,033; against Separation, 249.

Eleven other districts in this county give for Separation 2,398; against, 88.

Memphis gives 5 608 for Separation, 4 for no Separation, and 5 for Union.

The interior, as far as heard from, is nearly unanimous. The State is largely secession.

THE MICHIGAN REGIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 9.

The Michigan Regiment arrived at 8 o'clock to night, over the Northern Central.

About an hour since, a train of nineteen cars, containing artillery horses, munitions of war, and 100 men of the Rhode Island Regiment, passed through the city, from the Washington road to the Northern Central, *en route* for Chambersburgh and Hagerstown.

MOVEMENT OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, June 9.

The Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, leave for Jersey City, Monday afternoon, by boat, and will reach there early Tuesday morning, where they will spend four hours, and will be visited by Connecticut men living in New-York.

[For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.]

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATEERING.

An Important Debate in the French Academy.

Views of MM. Michel Chevallier, Dupier, Girand Pellat, and others.

The Whole Subject Thoroughly Elucidated.

The French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences was recently the theatre of a great debate on the subject of Privateering. It was discussed in all its relations—historical, legal, economical and moral—and the whole subject exhausted. Among those who took part in the discussion were Messieurs MICHEL CHEVALLIER, WOLOWSKI, GARNIER, PELLAT, and other distinguished publicists, economists, and jurists.

We translate from the *Compte Rendu* of the Society some of the more salient passages of the debate, as the views expressed cannot fail to be highly interesting to the public at the present time.

MICHEL CHEVALLIER—I shall venture to express a very precise opinion on privateering. I consider it a practice unworthy a civilized age like ours. The whole world, and especially the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, must applaud its abolition. I do not dispute its old standing. But I cannot admit this as a final argument. The lapse of time causes many venerable institutions to disappear. It is impossible not to take into account this great ameliorative tendency, which manifests itself from the very origin of society, and which successively replaces old institutions by better ones. In presence of this great onward movement, so vital during the present age, I feel able to condemn privateering, which after all is simply this—the right given to private persons by Governments to go and practice spoliation on the high seas. I am not of those who cherish any illusions as to war. We must look at it philosophically. Assuredly it is not a blessing—certainly it is an evil, and cannot be praised for its own sake. And yet abominable though it be, it is not on the eve of disappearing. I fear men will always practice it. It shocks the purest and sweetest sentiments of humanity. It has, none the less, deep roots in the human heart. But while admitting as a sad truth that war seems to be indestructible, we are justified in pursuing with all hope of success the two following objects: 1. To render war less frequent. 2. To take measures that the letting loose of the passions be as little brutal as possible. [Here M. CHEVALLIER traces, with lofty eloquence, the gradual development of the sentiment of humanity and the growth of respect for private property.] There is one point on which I think myself authorized to insist. Privateers are, for the most part, manned from the lowest dregs of the population. What are we to expect from such men cruising on the high seas, without control? To what lengths may they not go? What is to hinder them? The sea is so handy. Is there any one on board likely to prove troublesome on landing? Poignard him and overboard with him—the sea tells no secrets. How many infamies have thus been committed!

The idea of justifying privateering by the pretext that it may furnish useful servants to the States is a dangerous mistake, and defending it on the plea that good may come out of it, is, in my view, a grave moral error. * * * What matters it that privateering has given rise to a few men of the type of JOHN BART or DUGUAY-TROUIN, if it be in itself radically repugnant to morality? Privateersmen have been compared to guerilla bands. The comparison seems to me quite unjust—guerrilla bands do not go abroad to attack private property or take the enemy's goods. Besides, if there be things to admire in guerrilla warfare, there is also much to condemn. You have all fresh in your recollection the account of the battle of Medellin, by the historian of the *Consulate and the Empire*. The French army was exasperated, because on the day before it had found the corpses of sixty-two French chasseurs horribly mutilated. The result was that the Spaniards were shown no quarter on the day of battle. And besides, it was not the guerilla bands that saved Spain—they do not deserve the credit.

At the outset I spoke of the general harmony of earthly things. I will again invoke it to say that, in virtue of this very harmony, privateering has in our day become impossible. Whilst the moral sense of the civilized world condemns it, the perfection of instruments of naval warfare renders it impracticable. Formerly those corsairs sailed fast-sailing crafts, which defied pursuit by war vessels, and even by frigates. They had thus every chance to escape the cruisers sent out to take them. With steam navigation this is no longer possible. A privateersman, in a condition to escape our new cruisers, would certainly be a ruinous speculation. This accursed trade is thus cut up by the roots by the progress of the industrial arts. To put an end to it completely but one thing is necessary—let the two or three great Powers declare that they are resolved no longer to tolerate it, and that they will treat as pirates all found practicing it. When those who are minded to enter on this kind of business understand that they run the risk of being hung, their enthusiasm for this strange profession will no doubt quickly cool. Let us hope, then, that one of these days the institution of privateering will be looked upon as a thing of the past.

WHAT CAN BE SAID IN ITS DEFENCE?

M GIRAUD—I consider it necessary definitely to fix the turning point of the question. I agree entirely with M. MICHEL CHEVALLIER in what relates to the interests of humanity. I share his desire to see the progress of philanthrophic ideas. I have, nevertheless, taken up the defence of privateering from a historical and legal point of view.

I will not go back to the siege of Troy. The question only dates from the end of the Middle Ages. Before the time when the idea of the State, the representative and depository of the power of a political society, arose, what took place in maratime wars? The wars were waged between man and man, as between people and people. History has preserved for us the struggles which the Northmen had among themselves, as afterwards the people of Italy. The idea of the State arose and became developed; then it was the State which waged war. But, nevertheless, the belligerent participation of individuals remained for a long time. Towards the end of the Thirteenth century this participation was regulated. At Genoa and Pisa we find privateering subjected to a very severe police. Private persons are no longer allowed to undertake war against a State without a patent or commission. With this patent what does the privateer do? At the risk of his life and his person he takes part in the struggle. What will be the result of this participation? The grand result will be to the profit of the parties to which the privateer belongs. Thus a first principle is established—the necessity of being commissioned. The commission is very much like that of Captain or General. Like them the corsair makes war

but under other conditions and for material consequences.

In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries a great struggle arose between the United Provinces and the Spanish Navy. England took part. Then were seen both the advantages and the abuse of privateering. The United Provinces and England found that the best way to triumph over Spain was to ruin her commerce with her colonies. The Dutch and English dispatched a good number of armed vessels to pursue the Spanish ships, and that Colossus, the monarchy of PHILIP II., was shaken in its fortune. Celebrated sailors, who afterwards figured with glory at the head of Dutch fleets, commenced by being privateers. But at the same time a new fact arose. Not only were regularly armed privateers granted the right of capture—they were also given the right of police over neutrals. In that lies all the danger of privateering, and not in depredations which it is easy to repress, and which in France always have been repressed. In their relations with neutrals, these armed vessels act as corsairs—they can annoy them; abuse the right of visit and the right of search, because they are interested in finding an enemy under a neutral flag. This right towards neutrals has been recognized by various treaties, England taking a foremost part. In fact, in time of war, the rigorous police over neutrals, though necessary, is a very difficult task. If it is mild, contraband of war, on a great scale, will be carried in neutral bottoms. If it is severe, all the abuses incident to the exercise of the right of search are then possible. * * * At the close of the Eighteenth Century, FRANKLIN thought it possible to bring about the abolition of the right of taking prizes, and the consecration of the absolute protection of private property on the sea. The United States even made a treaty to this effect with Prussia. But under the reciprocal relations of the two States, this treaty was little more than the expression of a philanthropic prompting. In 1792 our Legislative Assembly proposed to all Europe the abolition of privateering. All Europe refused. England, too, refused then to sanction the abolition; but she would not even recognize the commissions of the Republic; she shot our privateers, like pirates, and nevertheless went on privateering herself. * * * The right of privateering, outrageous in some respects, is subject to all the guarantees that human prudence can give it. M. CHEVALLIER asks what becomes of respect for private property. In the ancient wars of which M. CHEVALLIER has spoken, both liberty and property were in danger. To-day liberty is safe. As to property, we must make a distinction. Real estate is rigorously respected, moveable property is habitually respected, though not always in Continental wars. Then, usage permits requisitions. These requisitions are sometimes paid for, and sometimes not. But as to moveable property on sea, it is common law, especially in what concerns commerce, that the enemy has the right of making prizes. It is necessary to ruin the commerce of the nation with which you are at war; this is, indeed, one of the saddest, but, at the same time, one of the most inevitable and efficacious ways of arriving at peace; and respect for property, proclaimed and applied in Continental wars, does not go so far as to shelter from the chances of war private property found on the sea. If this privilege of taking prizes was not exercised by privateers, it would be by the State. The right of taking prizes accordingly has not been abolished. *Now, if you do not obtain this, the abolition of privateering leads to nothing.* You will simply have weakened your means of action and your resources in presence of a people whose maritime commerce is their life, and whose public naval power will be able to ruin you—a course which it will not fail to take when you have imprudently renounced a legitimate advantage which compensates the inequality of your maritime forces.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

M. WOLOWSKI—I shall rapidly follow M. GIRAUD over the ground which he has chosen—namely, the historical and legal relations of this question. According to our learned *confrère*, every guarantee had been taken, at different epochs, to prevent the abuse of privateering; but I think he is mistaken as to the motive that dictated these too complacent rules. They were grounded not on the interests of the neutrals, but of the *societies* habitually formed for the armament of ships destined to privateering—that is, of capital engaged in this sorry business. These prescriptive guarantees, these securities and the prize courts that were instituted had chiefly in view to secure the profits to the outfitters.

The question of neutrals is the real seat of the difficulty. It has been said that it might be possible to organize a series of precautions that would shield neutrals from the vexations resulting from the practice of privateering: that is an illusion. We know the tortures to which neutral sailors are put in order to compel them to confess crimes which they never committed, and so justify the seizure of the vessel. Ever since the Seventeenth Century the law of privateering has been directed rather against friends than against enemies. The entire commerce naturally passed into the hands of neutrals, whose marine would, of course, rapidly develop. To put a stop to this it was necessary to push to abusive extremes the police over pacific vessels, and here England especially distinguished herself. The practice commenced by giving the lie to a more equitable theory, and cruising after an unarmed prey soon came to be regarded as perfectly natural, especially when the aim of the expedition was booty, and not the glorious fortune of combat. This greed of booty multiplied the seizures of neutrals, they becoming the chief aliment and richest encouragement of privateering. And, indeed, it is an illusion to speak of the maintenance of this odious custom, in face of a genuine protection of neutrals. Privateering must retain the cruel depredation which marks it, or else lose all vitality. Its remaining barbarous is a condition of its not becoming wholly inefficacious. Suppress prizes of neutrals, and the privateers' occupation would be gone.

France made the first efforts, not only to suppress the right of privateering, but also the right of seizure—she first wished to set the seal to the recognition of the right of private property on sea as well as on land. The decree of the Legislative Assembly of 1792 is the imperishable witness of this fact, nor less explicit is the treaty of Berlin—a treaty that is neither sufficiently known nor rightly appreciated. * * * The treaty of Paris embodies, though in a still incomplete manner, the application of these same generous ideas. Doubtless in virtue of the stipulations which the treaty sanctions, a great step in advance was made when England recognized the right of neutrals. But this is not enough—we should suppress the right of capture, which is a violation of the rights of property, as deserving of respect on sea as on land—we should fully adopt the doctrine of the decree of Berlin. Happily, the just and the expedient present no antagonism in the question of condemning privateering, and the interests of modern nations counsel precisely what equity and respect for law command. When foreign commerce was everywhere but a very small fraction of the production and the commerce of each State, other ideas might prevail, and it may be that those who, to-day, uphold them forget the very considerable transformation that has taken place, no longer permitting the use of that two-edged sword—as dangerous now for him who would use it as for the person against whom he would direct it. The rapid development of foreign commerce has introduced into the question a new element, which must be taken account of by a careful study of facts. We must not judge of the interests of great nations by by-gone conditions. [Here M. WOLOWSKI goes into a comparative view of the rapid development of commerce among the great trading nations.] It is not in presence of these formidable data that one can afford coolly to look in the face of the disasters which the practice of privateering must bring on every modern nation.

It is easy to understand how, during a ruder age, when the commercial relations between different nations were but slight, people were lax in their respect for the moral law, blinded as they were by a pretended material advantage. But this can no longer be the case. Not only does justice demand the abolition of privateering and the right of seizure, but the positive interest of all nations is involved in the most direct manner in the question, and demands the same solution. With respect to neutrals, privateering is a barbarous or an inefficacious arm of war—*barbarous*, if the neutrals are sacrificed; *inefficacious*, if they are respected. Aside from the seizure of neutral vessels, there remains nothing but the odium of the thing. It is fatally doomed to admit of no modification. It will remain what it has always been, or else (as is our earnest hope) it will disappear, to the great advantage both of morality and the profit of nations.

M. PELLAT said he would simply ask leave of the Academy to present it with

A PARABLE ON PRIVATEERING,

which seemed to him to hit the present state of the question, showing the progress already accomplished and what remained to be done. I will suppose that France is at war with a Power which carries on the struggle both by sea and by land. A private individual obtains an audience of the Minister of War and makes him this proposition: "Authorize me to collect a body of armed men at my own expense. With this band I will penetrate the enemy's country, taking care to keep out of the way of the military forces that defend it. We will seize the manufactories, store-houses and means of transport. I will give you security that I will bring you all the goods we do not destroy. You will let me have one part for myself and men; the rest shall go to the State. You see, *M. le Ministre*, how useful my enterprise will be to France, besides the profit it will bring the public treasury. We will weaken the resources of the enemy, we will exasperate peaceable manufacturers and quiet merchants, who by their complaints and petitions will greatly influence their Government towards seeking to conclude a peace."

You can guess the Minister's reply: "Out with you! you are a brigand!" he would say, adding, very likely, some of those forcible epithets with which the military vocabulary is so well supplied.

Our man, somewhat disconcerted, thinks of betaking himself quietly homeward, but a thought strikes him. He crosses the Seine, and calls on the Secretary of the Navy. Admitted into the presence, he renews his proposition, simply changing the theatre of his exploits. The Minister, instead of kicking him out of doors, like his colleague, congratulates him on his patriotism, showers compliments and encouragements on him, and hastens to furnish him with letters of marque!

And now, gentlemen, I hope the time will come when the Secretary of the Navy will meet our man, or fellows like him, with the same language which they would now receive from the Minister of War, who, however, some centuries ago might have given them a very different reception. I am not candid enough to think, nor hopeful enough to say, that this day will dawn to morrow or the next day. But I think it is the duty of all those who occupy themselves with the sciences which find a sanctuary in this Academy, to contribute, both by their sayings and their writings, to form public opinion on this subject. Great progress has already been made since the Middle Ages in the mode of conducting warfare both by land and sea. In both modes many cruelties toward persons, and much destruction of private property, have been abandoned, though the morality of naval warfare is still far behind that which characterizes land warfare.

The Question of Neutral States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A neutral State in this great conflict between the National Government and the rebels who defy it and are bent upon its destruction, is an absurd supposition—an impossibility. Neutrality in such a case is practically the rejection of all positive and patriotic duties, a repudiation of its constitutional obligations, and necessarily implies that the State assuming this position no longer, in spirit or action, adheres to the National Union or abides in it as a loyal portion of it. Such neutrality is treasonable in spirit, if not in act—negative treason. If it means anything, it means rebellion—that the State assumes, not only a sovereignty in its own sphere within and subordinate to the national sovereignty, but rather an absolute sovereignty to the extent of its borders in opposition to the national authority and power, thus infringing upon the national prerogatives and resisting its legitimate action.

Still we have several States in the Union at the present time which are endeavoring to plant themselves upon this false ground of State sovereignty and State neutrality—hoping thus, it would seem, to rebel without formal secession and its perils; to pursue a course of covert treason and yet retain the standing of loyal States. They assume to dictate to the United States and warn the Government of the nation against invading their soil with its troops. This is simply insulting arrogance. And, though there may be prudential reasons for not marching troops into those States for the present, yet the question of State loyalty should not be considered as settled until the issue is tested experimentally in regard to every one of them, whether the United States can march its troops into and across its domain without opposition.

The Southern mind seems incapable of truly apprehending the harmonious relation of the Federal and State Governments to each other. They are not regarded as powers cobalancing each other, each sacred in its sphere, but as an opposition of contradictory powers, so that the one necessarily excludes and destroys the other. Loyalty to both is impossible. Thus we hear of the sacred soil of those States which even the Federal powers have no right to invade until invited by State authority—something we suppose like the sacred apartment of a child in his father's mansion, or his garden plot on his father's farm, which the parents, with all other intruders, are forbidden to enter without especial invitation. But in truth the the relation is one of perfect harmony, a balance in which one sustains the other. Loyalty to the one in every act is loyalty to the other—each of the two demanding constitutional obedience to the other, and so both existing in an inseparable Union. True loyalty to the State cannot exist without loyalty to the Union, nor loyalty to the Union without loyalty to the State—the two determined by constitutional bounds and limitations.

The simple fact is, the several States hold or own no soil, no domain at all, by an absolute ownership. Theirs is not the highest title; it is wholly subordinate to the national ownership, and founded upon it. The highest sacredness of the soil of Virginia is not as the domain of that State, but as the domain of the Union—and, so, sacred not only to the feet of Virginians, but to the feet of all American citizens, and to be defended not by Virginia forces alone, but by the whole power of the nation. Many of the States never had any separate existence; they received authority to organize within the domain of the Union and under its Constitution, and they became States, with a defined domain, simply by a granted title, resting solely and forever upon the validity of the perpetual and inalienable ownership of the United States, over all the territory to be included in their limits. And in whatever way any of the States came to be members of the Union, the true theory of their State existence is that of such a subordinate ownership of the soil which they claim. Even the original thirteen, by the very act of self-subordination to a higher and common constitutional power, in the very resolve, and consent and oath by which the Union sprung into being, full formed and empowered, and in action, surrendered the highest title to the whole national domain to the Government of the Union, in so far as its sovereignty over all its constitutional duties and responsibilities demanded. They consented that the absolute and inalienable ownership of the soil, as one domain, should be vested in the national Union, and that they would hold their several titles to the soil in subordination to that.

Individual owners of the soil have only a title to the use of it, subordinate to the higher ownership of the nation, as a condition upon their loyalty and obedience to constitutional obligations. They have no absolute ownership by which they can transfer their landed possessions to other national powers; they must continue to be held under the Union, for the national title over all is inalienable and perpetual. The State has a subordinate ownership, superior to that of individuals, corresponding to its own sphere of limited duties—not infringing upon the rig ts of individuals or the nation, but in harmony with both—and so not amounting to any absolute sovereignty, releasing the individual from his obligations to and dependence upon the sovereign ownership of the United States. Nationality does not belong properly to the States: it can consist only with the highest sovereignty. Virginia is not a nation, but the highest absolute ownership of the soil, in which all other titles rest for their validity, belongs to the national power. The ownership, therefore, of individuals, and of States, rests upon the national ownership of the domain over which the nation exercises jurisdiction; and the individaal or the State which pretends to absolute title, and attempts to set aside that of the nation, has destroyed the very foundation of its own claim, and the soil, by confiscation, returns at once to the National Government. A traitor, whether individual, or a State organization, cannot hold a title to any soil within the boundaries of the nation.

We deny, then, that Virginia or Kentucky, or any other State, has any soil of its own, in opposition to the ownership of the same by the Federal Government, as the domain of its constitutional authority, and for all such proper uses as its necessities, duties and responsibilities demand. It has no soil, except and because it is also the soil of the United States, which no State action can ever wrest from the national possession. The United States holds the whole national domain by an absolute title, limited only by the subordinate legal title of States and individuals. These titles it is bound to respect, and to make good all just claims where they are necessarily infringed. But these States and individuals hold the soil only for loyal uses, in subordination to the laws and constitutional authority of the nation. Without this loyality their titles are void.

The United States, therefore, in the execution of its legitimate duties, can never invade the rights of the State, and can never tread upon the soil of the State, or of individuals, except in treading upon its own soil, and maintaining its right to possess and to pass through its own domain. Three cheers, then, for the sacred soil of Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee, and the rest of them! But at the same time, and louder yet, in one great shout of harmony, three times three cheers, also, for the sacred soil of the United States! Z.

Our Government is Permanent and Strong—What Threatens it Now?

We solemnly believe that the American Republic has had, and still has, the most subtle, strong, tranquil, virtuous, active and happy government that the world has ever known; and that it possesses greater power of indefinite expansion and of permanency, and affords greater security for the liberty, peace, prosperity and happiness of the people who live under it, and for those who are to live under it in future ages, than can be realized from any form of government now existing on earth, or than ever has invented since the world began.

This is a bold assertion to be made just as it seems about to be shattered into fragments, just as opposing armies are gathering face to face in grim array, and just as the two sections are refusing to believe aught of each other but evil—nevertheless, we assert it. Incidentally, we may remark that the formidable dimensions which the present rebellion at once assumed, came from a cause against which no Government can be secure—treason in the Administration. With a weak cowardly Executive head of low moral sensibilities, and executive members conspirators in the plot, it is not wonderful that the rebellion became at once a great power. Under any form of government, no matter how strong, if those who administer it conspire to change it, they have great facilities for accomplishing their end. That the conspirators were in power is an accident of the occasion.

The radical cause of the rebellion is the existence amongst us of an anomaly and contradiction to the pure principles of the Republic. This anomaly may be and will be eradicated, leaving pure republican principles to their full application, and it is on this ground that we announced our solemn belief in the excellence and permanency of the republic.

For, in the first place, our institutions have been established with the simple purpose of benefiting the whole mass; what is meant for one is meant for all; there is no royal family and no privileged class, demanding especial care and requiring complex reservations from simple general principles.

Next, we have, embodied in our charter, or Constitution, every provision that the experience of the whole world, from all time, has decided to be a desirable essential. In other words, if we admit that the British Constitution contains all this, it contains also a good deal more, the while spread over and scattered through the legislation of centuries; whereas we have all the good principles in precise, specific, written form, and free from the embarrassments belonging to Great Britain's peculiar situation and obligations derived from the past.

Next: all the complicated relations of persons, and those which affect property, are arranged and adjusted under the jurisdiction of the several States, so that the General Government, being relieved from the innumerable cares of minute matters, may give itself to affairs strictly national and to those affecting international relations; and this is a great element of security against disturbances affecting permanency. Next: there is ample Constitutional provision made for the peaceful remedy of all evils before they become intolerable—that is, provision for changes in the Constitution itself; but should other than these peaceful remedies be resorted to on account of real or pretended evils, the Constitution provides power to suppress the attempt. Next: as the Government is made in the simple interest of the whole people, it naturally encourages their enlightenment, and as this may suggest improvements, it is made possible to introduce great improvement without change of the fundamental law. Hence there is no necessity for revolution.

Next: there can be no fatal interference from the outside, because of our great present power, and of the certainty of its rapid increase over a vast continent, as yet only begun to be populated.

Our existence and progress for over seventy years under the Constitution, with scarcely a sign of internal commotion, and without ever having had occasion to take even one life for treason, proves the truth of all the positions above taken; for these seventy odd years have witnessed a greater conflict of ideas in the world than in any seven times seventy years before, and we have lived and prospered and progressed through all. If we had had the elements of destruction in our system, we would have been destroyed utterly before this.

"But," it may be said, "our strength has never been put to the test, and no Government can be pronounced strong until tested by trial." If this remark were made in regard to a fixed despotism it might have a meaning, but in our elastic form of Government, which yields to the first demand for reform made in constitutional shape, it has no application. We can modify to follow progress, and that without violence and without agitation. The terms of the Constitution are so general that important changes may be made without altering it, and for more radical changes, which the people deliberately and unmistakably demand, amendments may be made by means provided in the Constitution itself. But with all these arguments in favor of permanency and tranquillity, how does it happen that we are on the brink of civil war? that the authority of the Government is contemned by a whole section, and separation of one part from another demanded at the point of the sword? Our reasoning would seem to make this state of things impossible, and that no occasion could arise to justify it.

There is no doubt that the rebellion has no justification, but that it has been a thing possible comes from a sufficient cause.

It could not have occurred if the principles of good government announced above had had universal application in the country, and if their spirit as well as their form had been diffused through all parts of the Republic. But such has not been the fact. There exists in the Slave States a condition of things which is in contradiction to republican principles, and an anomaly. A limited class of slaveholders, not exceeding three hundred thousand in number, out of eight millions of white inhabitants, has succeeded in absorbing into itself all power, social and political. It was admitted by Mr. CALHOUN, as is shown in the remarkable letter of Commodore STEWART, lately published, that Southern society is, in truth, an aristocracy, and this small body of slaveholders is the governing class. From this class alone, all offices are filled—legislative, executive and judicial. No member of Congress, or of any State Legislature; no Governor, or other executive officer, of high or low degree; no Judge, or Justice of the Peace, can be found in the South, unless he be a slaveholder, or in the interest of the slaveholding class. There is no such thing as a representative in any public position of the immense body of non-slaveholders in opposition to the dominant caste, and in the social organization the case is the same.

The slaveholders having thus monopolized control from generation to generation, their purpose now is and ever has been to secure it in perpetuity. To do so, the non-slaveholders must be so dealt with as to divert their minds from the reflection that their interests are adverse, and their attention absorbed by the fear of disaster from without, and a terrible phantom has been conjured up under the name of "ABOLITIONISM," which threatens them incessantly with the horrors of negro insurrection, and offends them with the idea of negro equality. That the phantom is unreal, a mere illusion, is most true, but what of that? it serves its purpose of terror and offence. Thus, their fears being excited and their passions inflamed, they are easily made the ready instruments of their own degradation. It is necessary that they should be kept in ignorance of their true condition, and, through their fears and passions, the way is readily found. Should any man attempt to discuss their case, before his first words are fairly uttered he is denounced as an "Abolition emissary," and is subjected to mal treatment, banishment or even death! If books or papers be made the medium of discussion, they are called "incendiary publications," and are suppressed with denunciation and punishment to the writers, publishers, distributors, and even the readers, wherever they may be found. Thus is ignorance maintained by ignorance, under the influence of fear and passion, subject to the direction of a designing oligarchy, and all the while an incessant cry is kept up that these discussions are addressed to the negroes and are intended to rouse them to insurrection—an absurd pretence and sometimes acknowledged to be so, as when Mr. JEFF. DAVIS said he "would as soon fear an insurrection of his cows!" It is the effect on the poor whites, and not on the negroes, that the oligarchs fear, and there are other ways besides being deprived of the light of current events in which these poor whites have been victimized. For years they have been systematically depressed by keeping every avenue of advancement closed against them. They cannot thrive as farmers, for agricultural labor, being the occupation of slaves, is degrading, and the same is the case in regard to ordinary mechanical work. Manufacturing industry is discountenanced, and when attempts were made to establish factories where whites might find employment, they were discouraged, and finally broken up, for the avowed reason that they brought the poor whites together in dangerous masses. It is the same thing in regard to common schools for the education of all classes on moderate terms. They cannot gain a foothold in the South, though private schools, academies and colleges, such as they are, for the education of the better classes, are reasonably abundant; and in many other ways the same policy of depressing the non slaveholding class has been steadily pursued.

In this way has been built up and maintained an aristocracy unpatriotic, selfish, cruel; without generosity, magnanimity or sense of justice; founded on the unjust subjugation of the negro, and maintained by the equally unjust degradation of their poor white neighbors; willing to conform to any form of government, as long as it will subserve their ends and be subject to their rule, but ready in an instant to consign it to ruin, no matter how excellent it may be, when it ceases to minister to their selfishness and heartless ambition. It is even fair to believe that the disregard for law, which has prevailed through the entire South, in the treatment of "abolition emissaries," and "incendiary publications," and other objects of popular displeasure, has been *cultivated* by the oligarchs, in order to win men to the opinion, that in a republic *law* has no power to restrain violence, and that, therefore, some stronger form of government is desirable, preparatory to repudiating even the form of a republic.

Such is the oligarchy existing in the midst of our republican institutions, in complete opposition to their spirit, and this is the anomaly against which we are now contending. It is not strange that the contest has come at last; it is more strange that it has been deferred so long and is a proof of the inherent strength of pure republican principles, that they have endured so long in spite of this discordant element. For years and years we have had no peace from the querelous complaints and overbearing exaction of those who, though bound in with us, were in fact outside of our republican system, and we have yielded to all their demands in a spirit of patriotism and magnanimous generosity for the sake of the Republic and the Union of the States, but all in vain. They had predetermined destruction in a spirit of fixed opposition, stimulated by ambitious desires, malignant envy, and insane hatred; and now we are driven to civil war in order that we may uphold a Government which has operated as kindly on them as on us, and which, in the view of the whole world, is a blessing to mankind.

Can there be a doubt as to the result? If government be ordained of God, then a good government must be his peculiar care, and ours has been a good Government, notwithstanding the evil which has been mixed with it, for much of which they who are now in rebellion are alone responsible. We will succeed in the struggle; with God's help we will succeed, and though much misery, may attend its progress, and though it may be protracted indefinitely, we will come out of it a pure Republic, relieved of the wretched anomaly which has hitherto been our bane and impediment, and then it will be realized that we have the most stable, stong, active, peaceful, virtuous and happy Government that the world has ever known, and the one that offers the greatest security for liberty, prosperity and permanency.

The Union not a League.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Allow me to throw out this idea on the subject of Secession. Perhaps it is not original with me. When our war of Independence broke out, the colonies held an united allegiance to one Power, Great Britain. They enjoyed no sovereignty, either separate or confederate. They acted in concert in resisting the armies of the mother country, and formed a single Government, which took outward and executive form in the "Continental Congress," made up of Representatives from them all. Under the name of the "United States of America," as one people, they fought the war of the Revolution. They gained their independence as a single nation, and that independence was acknowledged to them as a nation, one and indivisible, by the one Power that had exercised an undivided sovereignty over them. The independence or sovereignty of each State was not acknowledged, but of all united, and by a single treaty. Moreover, during the war in 1778, Articles of Confederation were entered into by all the States, in which it was declared "the Union shall be perpetual." These Articles were in undisputed force till 1787, when "the people of the United States, in order to form a *more perfect* union," ordained and established the present "Constitution of the United States." The idea I wish to set forth is this: that no one of the States of this Government *ever did possess separate sovereignty and independence*, and that therefore it is absurd for any of them to pretend to resume or reclaim what they never possessed. South Carolina, like each of the other original States, was a dependency or vice-royalty of Great Britain, up to the very moment that she became a constituent portion of the republic of the United States; and when since has she possessed individual sovereignty? The Constitution, of course, itself, makes no one nation; but we always were one nation ever since, as colonies, we passed from under the dominion of England. A. H. C.

Traction Engines for Military Purposes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Numerous and varied as are the uses for which traction engines may be employed, I propose to speak at present only with reference to their value as a means of transit for men, their subsistence, and munitions of war, in times like the present. An important question is, How shall our armies be moved from loyal to rebel States, and from the seaboard inland, with the least possible fatigue to the men, and the least risk of the road behind them being rendered useless for the purpose of sending them supplies and reinforcements? The events of the past few weeks has taught us how unexpectedly we may be cut off from all the ordinary means of transit to and through States now in rebellion Recent events at Baltimore, Annapolis, Harper's Ferry, and all along the Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Pennsylvania, and Washington Branch Railroads, has shown us how unreliable railroads are as a means of transit for troops in time of war, through, or bordering on, disaffected country. As to their value for such purposes in loyal States, there can ot course be no question, but even then, they are more or less at the mercy of our enemies. The difference between a railroad in New-York, and one in Maryland is, that in the former State no large bodies of men, hostile to the passage of troops, can exist; and for the risks that may threaten, the ordinary force of road watchmen will suffice, while, in the latter State, when the armies have passed over a road, there must still be an army left along its line, in numbers sufficient to protect its every rail. The simple application of a friction match to the wooden bridges and trestle-work of the railroads in the vicinity of Washington had well nigh lost to the nation its Capitol, its archives, and perchance its rulers; for who does not now know that had the rebels precipitated an attack on Washington at the time the Federal troops were delayed in the streets of Baltimore by torn up rails, and all along the railroad routes in detached squads by burned bridges in front and in rear, and by disabled locomotives, that the chances are they would have made Washington what it is their highest ambition to make it—a pile of ruins. And has not the concentration of troops and supplies at that point, a distance of less than 100 miles from loyal territory, been both a slow, fatiguing, and expensive process from the necessity of the Government to collect material and rebuild expensive railroad bridges, as well as to relay track and repair locomotives, which, when finished, must still be guarded by an army of men.

To protect such a route as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and through such a country, from the numerous sources of danger to which it is exposed, (and about many of which it is not even safe to speak,) would require an army almost as large as that now in commission. A serious objection to railroads is, that the passage must unavoidably be within a *particular line or space*, and a train of cars is, to all intents, a target at which the artillery of an enemy can be trained with the utmost precision; and that, too, from unexpected and almost impregnable points. The time of such passage cannot be concealed from anyone who may have an interest in knowing of it, the darkest of nights offering it no protecting shield.

These same objections hold good against all river routes passing through or adjoining rebel States, except that the chances of passing a hostile battery or of being disabled by its shot are greatly in favor of the latter. Indeed, the same objections hold good against all prescribed routes on which it is not in the power of the commander of an army to frustrate the plans of an enemy by suddenly changing his line of advance, and attacking his foes in an unexpected quarter.

I have spoken of the unreliability of the ordinary means of transit through an enemy's country, in order to secure a more favorable consideration for an as yet untried means for such transit, namely, traction or common road engines.

It is not the purpose of this article to show how such engines may be constructed, believing—as does the writer—that when the country shall be fully awakened to the importance of the subject, and its necessities demand such an engine, the skill of her engineers and the money of her capitalists will bring it forth. From the testimony of officers high in rank in the East India service, who have tested these engines, and from the results of working engines in England, it is safe to assume, as I do, that a road engine can be constructed that will haul, say from 25 to 30 tons 100 miles per day, over good roads, and a proportional less distance over roads less favorable. Supposing there had been, at the commencement of this war, a large number of these engines scattered over the country, employed (as I may at some future time attempt to show they can be, profitably) in agriculture and in hauling produce, minerals and merchandise to and from railroads, what might have been the result, when the railroads leading to Washington were destroyed, and the Potomac (as it might have been) lined with hostile batteries? Could not a sufficient number of these engines, and their cars or carts, have been collected by means of the railways at Philadelphia and New-York, and from thence shipped by steamers to the shores of the Chesapeake, and landed either at Annapolis, or indeed at any low sandy beach adjacent to Washington, and a communication by steam at once have been opened up between steamers on the bay and the capital, easily guarded, and comparatively free from the evil designs of the enemy, and also at a saving of time and money to the country? Besides, when no longer wanted at that point, they would have been equally available for a march inland from any point on the coast over which horses and artillery could pass. It being true that "to hold the sea is to hold the land," is it not important to have means of penetrating the country lying on the coast, and of being able to transport heavy artillery and stores without the necessity of constantly keeping on shipboard a large number of horses and their forage; beside a properly constructed engine can pass over ground in which a horse would sink down. Traction engines might also be useful in camp for the hauling about of heavy ordnance, for the drawing of water, &c.; for we must remember, that to save troops from unnecessary fatigue, is to add greatly to their efficacy. Whether the employment of steam-guns, or of plated batteries, moved about by steam-power, can be considered as a valuable adjunct to the present recognized means of warfare is simply a military question, the mechanical requirements being easily fulfilled by these engines. The value of this class of engine on the vast prairies and sandy plains of the West will, I think, be readily conceded.

Col. F. ABBOTT, of the East India service, after experimenting in various ways with the "Boydell Traction Engine," says: "An engine, so constructed and equipped with a train of carts of peculiar, though simple form, would be able to traverse *any country where an ordinary bullock-cart could travel*," and he adds, "such self-acting railways, though immeasurably inferior in speed to fixed railways, will be more generally useful for military purposes, as they will *travel in any direction, and will be safe from the designs of enemies*." Col. P. T. CAUTLEY, after referring to the numerous desirable qualifications of these engines, says: "It would be most valuable in dragging weights over sandy and shingly beds of rivers, or where guns or heavy weights have to be dragged out of, or through heavy ground." C. F. T. YOUNGS adds: "Of the utility of these engines and trains for moving troops, stores, &c., in the interior of India, there can be no doubt, especially when it is remembered that in comparatively tranquil times we generally lost *seven* men on the march in that country to one on the field of battle. Had these engines and trains been properly established in India at the time of the mutiny each of them could have taken 300 soldiers, well armed, from 60 to 80 miles in 24 hours, when they would have been fresh and fit to fight, instead of dying with fatigue on the route."

As it seems to be generally conceded that it would be impolitic in our Government to inaugurate an active movement of troops inland from the Gulf States until October or November, in this interval of time the Government might direct a committee of its engineers to investigate the various plans of Traction Engines that might be offered, and, if satisfied of the practicability of any one of them, to direct that a trial engine and train be constructed, all of which might be accomplished in time for the Fall campaign—provided, of course, the committee were not of the "Barnacle Family." The Government has, as we know, many and pressing claims for its attention, but who does not feel that, when the "grand army" shall begin its march, it ought to be with all the most modern appliances that skill and money can produce to make that march steadily onward and triumphal. Thus, with a powerful steam marine to blockade their ports, and to sweep from the seas their privateers, with long lines of fully equipped railroad with which to rapidly concentrate men and supplies on their Northern border, and with steam traction engines with which to penetrate into their country, may we not speedily see realized the often-expressed belief that to steam must barbarism and barbarians yield at last?

J. F. HOLLOWAY.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio.

Civilians for Military Command.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The absence in the South of the diversity of occupations which are characteristic of more civilized communities has from the earliest times caused men of energy and talent to look to the Army and Navy, as well as to politics, for the proper fields of ambitious aspiration. At every period of our history the South has had an undue proportion of the officers in the military departments, and for the most part the leading positions in political life. The consequence is, that in this hour of national peril the country finds itself forsaken by a large portion of those who have been educated at the public expense in the art of war I think that, if we look the facts dispassionately in the face, we shall find that the rebels are at least as well commanded in the field as the forces of the Government—always excepting, of course, our incomparable Commander-in-Chief. In his comprehensive mind, and thorough knowledge of military science, we have an organizing principle which is of itself more formidable than an army with banners. We have also a great, brave and loyal people, who have risen up as one man in support of the Government; and to a great extent the volunteers who have come forward to fight for their country are not without the necessary drilling to fit them for service in the field. A very few months of active service will suffice to make them equal to veterans.

But the great defect in our preparations for war is the lack of experienced and thoroughly educated officers. A few months of proper training will make an active man a good soldier; but to become a good officer requires a military education, and the experience of a lifetime. To look for great achievements from a man who has not enjoyed these advantages, is to look for miracles. The masses of men are very undiscriminating in the estimate they place upon talents and capacity. They are prone to regard every popular leader as capable of accomplishing whatever human genius can bring to pass; and if the idol of the hour, who had distinguished himself as a stump orator, should have the vanity to attempt an historical painting, or an equestrian statute, the contract would be voted him by acclamation by his enthusiastic admirers. I confess that I see no reason why they should not intrust him with the execution of a work of art, with as much propriety as to confer upon him an important military command. Mediocrity may learn to paint or to chisel marble, at least with as much facility as to command armies; and, in each case, education in the art is essential to a passable success. Even the highest genius requires the same disciplinary experience to develop itself which is necessary to give ordinary skill to plain men. All great commanders have been trained to arms. History furnishes no exception to the rule. It would be as absurd to expect a great astronomer or a great mathematician to step forth from the political arena, without previous study, as a great commander without the benefit of military education.

Here, then, lies a great danger. If we intrust the command of armies, no matter how large, how well-appointed, and how well constituted to officers without military education and experience, we may look for overwhelming and shameful defeat, unless indeed, the enemy shall happen to be commanded by men as little qualified for their positions. It would be as cruel as fatuitous to send forth our gallant volunteers under such leaders. Policy may require the appointment of popular civilians to high military honors, as a means of calling forth the enthusiastic support of the people; but the game of war is too serious, and its issues too momentous, to intrust the command in any difficult or hazardous position to inexperienced hands. Demagoguism is a slow poison to the body politic, but when carried into the army, in the presence of an enemy, it must be immediately fatal.

I mean no disrespect to the respectable gentlemen who have been taken from civil life and placed in high command in the Army. But the truth should be spoken. I can only express my surprise that men of superior sense, who have honorably distinguished themselves in civil life, should delude themselves with the idea that they can distinguish themselves in a profession entirely foreign to their habits, thoughts and experience. A man in middle life, and trained to other pursuits, who should take up the trade of shoemaking or tailoring, would, in ninety nine cases in a hundred, fail to acquit himself with credit—and certainly, not until he had served a long apprenticeship. How immeasurably absurd the fancy, then, that the whole art of war can be mastered in a campaign!

We have never yet, in this country, fallen into the absurd practice of appointing civilians to the command of ships of war, but I can see no reason why a scrupulous regard to the fitness of things should rule in the naval service, when such indifference is manifested in the army. If popularity and political influence will secure a brigadier or major-generalship, why may they not entitle the possessor to the command of a man-of-war, or of a squadron? Is the command of an army a matter of such simple and common place nature, that any gentleman of respectable parts can master the art in a few weeks?

Mr. RUSSELL in a letter to the London *Times*, written from Charleston, compliments, and with reason, the good sense displayed by the politicians of that city, in deferring in military affairs to the experience and knowledge of BEAUREGARD, an educated officer. He saw senators and distinguished political leaders acting as the aids of that officer, and implicitly obeying his commands. If a different course had been pursued, and the headstrong ignorance and presumption of the PICKENSES, RHETTS, KEITTS, and ORRS had taken the command, it may safely be assumed that the American flag would never have been hauled down from Fort Sumter. As a general rule, I believe the Southern Confederates have subordinated their improvised military chieftains to such as have been regularly educated for the service. The only exception to this rule, that I have heard of, is furnished in the impudent and vapid PILLOW of Tennessee, who is no doubt weak and vain enough to precipitate his raw recruits upon their ruin. But

among the latest accounts from Tennessee, we have the statement that BEAUREGARD is at Memphis, and it is not at all improbable that he will supersede the Ditcher. We could ask nothing more of our enemies than that they put themselves under the command of their noisy politicians; but there is reason to fear that they will be too smart for that. O.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

The Late Sir Robert Peel on America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In asking you, as a public journalist, from your sense of international justice, to publish the substance-matter of this letter, my prefatory remarks shall have the merit of brevity, and, in one sense, "novelty," for, "in these times," really, *anything* that may be published in New-York newspapers regarding "Great Britain and the British," which is *not* a paper-attack thereon, will be rather "a new thing" to your readers.

It is true, that you have inserted two letters, of late—one from a writer alleging himself a "British Subject," and making what he deemed or called "An Apology for England"—the other, from a gentleman who vouchsafes, in effect, that public opinion in England is unfavorable to "neutrality."

As an humble but consistent "British Subject," I repudiate "apologists" where no apology is required, and self-constituted interpreters of "British sentiments," under present circumstances.

The practical and legitimate exponent of the "public opinion" of Great Britain and Ireland as to the position assumed by the nation in reference to American affairs, is its *de facto* Government; and if any persons state to the contrary, they are virtually endeavoring to *delude* the American nation, and *that* appears to me to be rather the fashion just now amongst some "public persons," who take upon themselves to define and treat of "British affairs," and will probably, in the progress of events, be found out to be an unfriendly course towards the two nations concerned. However, *even* if you, Sir, were willing to afford me more space in your columns to enter into a "Britannic controversy," nothing could be further from my intention than so to do; and I consider the generality of "the matters of opinion" as given by writers in most of the other New-York newspapers, *in reference to Great Britain*, to be unworthy of practical notice or reply, because they are dully abusive, and contemptibly inconsistent.

However, although these writers may consider it is manly and judicious to slander a nation and its living statesmen (whose actions will probably furnish the refutation), in the case I refer to now the memory of a deceased statesman has been publicly attacked, and as the late Sir ROBERT PEEL—it is well known to the American public—was on several occasions and for long periods the Prime Minister of England, it is obvious (without its being necessary for me to quote the writer's nauseous comments), that the design of this slander was an endeavor to associate, in the minds of the American people, the words attributed to Sir ROBERT PEEL, with the sentiments of the British Nation—and it is on that account only that it has appeared to me desirable to notice this particular case, although it will be admitted by every rational man that in justice "the British" would not be more morally responsible for an isolated remark of one of their statesmen, than would be "Americans" for malignant libels in a reckless New-York newspaper, of which sort of libel the following appears a fair specimen.

In the New-York *Herald*, in an editorial headed "Machiavellian England," it is asserted that:

"Sir ROBERT PEEL did not hesitate to declare that a hundred millions of dollars expended to free the negroes of Jamaica, were the best possible investment in order to injure the cause of free government in America."

Now having read, I believe, all the published remarks which were ever made by the late Sir R. PEEL upon America or American affairs (and having had the opportunity to form an accurate estimate of his expressed general feelings on those important subjects), I declare that, to the best of my belief, Sir R. PEEL neither made use at any time of such words, nor of any that in substance resembled them. And I hereby challenge *the writer referred to, or any other person in America*, to cite or produce any work, document or authentic report of speeches or addresses of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, which, in the opinion of any rational being, will substantiate, in a *bona fide* manner, the truth of the allegation I have quoted from the New York *Herald*.

The allegation has been made—indeed repeated, in a public newspaper. I have given a deliberate opinion that it is false, and the American public will see that the *onus* lies with the publisher of that allegation to meet the test and challenge offered.

I shall only add that it is my intention to forward a plain statement of the case to the literary executor (in England,) of the late Sir R. PEEL, and it will rest with him whether the regard due to the memory of a distinguished "public character," who has been wantonly charged with having entertained sentiments inimical to the American Nation, will overcome the natural feeling which, I believe, animates every honest "American citizen," and honest "British subject," namely, a dislike to any possible discussions with a slanderer, (albeit, combined with a desire to expose slanders on the departed,) and to induce him to state the facts, in his official capacity, to the American People.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITISH TRAVELER.

NEW-YORK, 3d June.

The Pennsylvania Frauds.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Saturday morning the Grand Jury in the United States District Court, sitting in Philadelphia, made the following presentment:

To the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania:

The Grand Inquest beg leave respectfully to present that they have carefully considered all the bills laid before them by the District Attorney; that they have reported the same with their action upon them to the Court; that for two weeks past they have been diligently and laboriously engaged in the investigation of alleged frauds against the United States Government, by persons furnishing provisions and clothing for the United States' troops; that a large number of witnesses have been examined as touching these allegations, and that while the most indubitable evidences of the perpetration of frauds have been so carefully concealed, so sedulously guarded by the parties committing them, that the Grand Jury has found it impossible so to separate them as to be able to present cases which would properly bring the guilty parties under the jurisdiction of this Court.

The first and principal difficulty which presented itself was that of jurisdiction. The jury had before it no reliable data upon which to found an opinion as to precisely when their powers began and where they ended. It was known that large supplies of provisions and clothing had been furnished the troops; but in the indescribable confusion which appears to have prevailed in the several military departments, located at Philadelphia and Harrisburgh, it has been utterly impossible for the jury to ascertain what proportion of these supplies was properly chargeable to the United States Government, and what to the State of Pennsylvania.

On the part of the Grand Jury, they sought instructions from the Court in regard to the jurisdiction of the United States Grand Jury, in cases occurring through the instrumentality of the State laws and State agencies. The Court, in reply, advised the jury of its peculiar powers and privileges; and, with a view to the protection of the United States from fraud—with an anxiety for the welfare of her soldiers, and a disposition to punish men guilty of such crimes, the inquest entered upon the investigation. During its progress, which has necessarily been protracted and tedious, a mass of testimony has been heard, though in but a single case was there direct evidence that a worthless or unwholesome article of diet was supplied the troops, which case was promptly reported to the Court. There was, however, no evidence before the jury that such article of diet was consumed by the soldiers after they were mustered into the service of the United States, and without such evidence it may be that this jury has transcended its jurisdiction.

One of the last witnesses examined in this investigation was an accounting officer of the State of Pennsylvania. He testified that no accounts have yet been opened between this State and the Government of the United States, and no bills for any supplies have yet been paid by the Federal authorities. The propriety of an immediate suspension of the inquisition became apparent to the Grand Jury, and they at once suspended their labors. That a full and searching investigation should be made by some competent tribunal is manifest, but the difficulties and circumstances by which this jury are surrounded compel them to dismiss this inquiry.

The extreme vagueness of all the information in this direction brought to the notice of this inquest, has completely prostrated every attempt to present the charges in such a form as would be acceptable to the Court, and bring them within the acts of Congress referred to by the Court in its several charges to the jury. This inability to bring the offending parties to trial does not, however, relieve the inquest from the duty of specifying some of the particular causes to which, in its opinion, a large proportion of these malpractices are mainly attributable.

Admitting the fact that, to meet a sudden and extraordinary emergency, the Executive of Pennsylvania was called upon by the President of the United States to furnish provisions and equipments for a large body of troops, and that the military organization of the State was not upon such a footing as would enable the State Executive to comply with this requisite as economically as might have seemed desirable—still this inquest has failed to discover in either the suddenness or magnitude of the requisition anything to justify the palpable mismanagement which characterized the effort. When men entirely incompetent were appointed to take charge of and assist in managing the most important military departments, such a result was inevitable.

In no case which came to the knowledge of the jury, was there in the Commissariat or Quartermaster's Department anything in the form of a written contract between the Government agent and the parties furnishing supplies.

No evidence was presented to the jury to show that there was any inspector of the provisions. This fact applies more particularly to that branch located at Philadelphia.

The requisitions appear to have been made simply as to quantity; quality and price were rarely referred to, and for aught that the jury could learn to the contrary, the orders were filled or not, as suited the disposition of the sellers. Beyond the mere issuing of the requisitions, the acting agents appear to have given the subject no further consideration. If the parties filling the requisitions did not avail themselves of the doors for fraud, thus freely and widely opened, the fault was not with those Government agencies.

With hundreds of men in Philadelphia entirely conversant with the business—men who (if not gratuitously) would have given their services to the Government for a fair compensation—this inquest cannot but condemn the policy of appointing to places of such immense importance men so notoriously incompetent for such duties.

In the absence of the original samples, and in the already referred to confusion in the accounts, the inquest have found it impossible to trace these gross and palpable frauds in supplies to their legitimate sources, but they have evidence of the fact that the purchases, as a general thing, were made, not from first hands, but through jobbers and middlemen, and that, in consequence, the prices paid were manifestly higher than the market rates at that time, or than they would have been had the ordinary rules of business governed the transactions.

The inquest gladly closes this detail. It would have been far more pleasant to have recorded the fact, that the soldiers of the Commonwealth had been sent to the field (which they were first to enter) well and comfortably provided for; and that the very liberal appropriations of money for this purpose had been honestly and judiciously expended. Our duty has thus far been discharged as fully as the limited powers of the inquest would admit. If further special presentments have not been made, the reasons for not making them, have been given in the former part of the presentment.

The arms supplied by the United States Government to some of the troops from the Frankford Arsenal have, in many cases, been proven unfit for the soldiers, and dangerous to them in their own hands, for want of proper inspection. The attention of the authorities is directed to the mismanagement, neglect or incompetency of the United States officers there in charge, and to the remedy that is needed.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Court, attention is also again directed to the insufficiency and discomfort of the present accommodations provided for the Court officers and the Grand Jury. The Marshal's quarters and the Grand Jury room are both not only inconvenient, but unhealthy, and it is recommended that immediate steps be taken to remedy the evil.

The inquest most respectfully ask to be discharged.

A. E. ROBERTS, Foreman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8 1861.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF JUDGE MARSHALL.

The Washington *Intelligencer* brings to light the following extract from a hitherto unpublished letter of Judge MARSHALL to Gen. WASHINGTON. It was written at a time when the Federalists and Anti-Federalists were respectively vehemently sustaining or bitterly opposing the policy of President ADAMS towards the French Government:

RICHMOND, Jan. 8 1799.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the charge of Judge ADDISON. It is certainly well written, and I wish that it, as well as some other publications on the same subject, could be more generally used. I believe that no argument can moderate the leaders of the opposition, but it may be possible to make some impression on the mass of the people. For this purpose the charge of Judge ADDISON seems well calculated.

However I may regret the passage of one of the acts complained of, I am firmly persuaded that the tempest has not been raised by them. Its cause lies much deeper, and is not easily to be removed. Had they never passed, other measures would have been selected, which would have been attacked with equal virulence. The misfortune is, that an act operating on the press in any manner affords to its opposers arguments which so captivate the public ear, which so mislead the public mind, that the efforts of reason to correct false impressions will often fail of success.

Two very interesting subjects have, during the present session, particularly engaged the attention of the Legislature. The first was a paper introduced by Col. TAYLOR, of Caroline, and which you must have seen, containing resolutions which take advantage of the irritation excited by the alien and sedition laws to criminate the whole conduct of our Administration, and charge it with the design of introducing monarchy; the other was a proposition from Mr. GEORGE K. TAYLOR, of Prince George, expressive of sentiments similar to those which have been declared by other Legislatures of the Union on our controversy with France, in the place of which was substituted, by a majority of 29, a counter proposition termed an amendment, which was offered by Col. NICHOLAS, of Albemarle, and which seems calculated to evince to France and to the world that Virginia is very far from harmonizing with the American Government or her sister States.

The debates on these subjects were long and animated. In the course of them sentiments were declared and (in my judgment) views were developed of a very serious and alarming extent. To me it seems that there are men who will hold power by any means rather than not hold it, and who would prefer a dissolution of the Union to the continuance of an Administration not of their own party. They will risk all the ills which may result from the most dangerous experiments rather than permit that happiness to be enjoyed which is dispensed by other hands than their own. It is more than ever essential to make great exertions at the next election, and I am persuaded that by making them we obtain a Legislature, if not Federal, so divided as to be moderate.

I feel with increased force the obligations of duty to make sacrifices and exertions for the preservation of American Union and Independence, as I am more convinced of the reality of the danger which threatens them.

With the most respectful attachment, I remain, Sir, your obedient, J. MARSHALL.

THE BURNING OF THE RESIDENCES OF BISHOPS POLK AND ELLIOTT.

The St. Louis *Journal* publishes the following extracts from a letter written by Mrs. POLK, wife of Bishop POLK, whose residence at University Place, Tenn., was burned some time since:

MAY 7, 1861.

"I have this morning read an article from the *Church Journal*, containing so much that is false, that I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in suggesting, through you, its contradiction. In the first place, my dear Sir, *negroes* had no more to do with it than you had. But of course, the New York TIMES and its correspondent, whoever he was, will not believe this."

Mrs. POLK then proceeds to state at length who *did* fire the buildings, and the strong circumstantial proof by which it is known, and might be conclusively that it was a *white man*, (not from the Northern States, however,) and no negroes at all; but the publication of this portion of her letter might interfere with the possible course of justice, and is therefore withholden. She continues:

Besides our house and that of Bishop ELLIOTT, several others in the neighborhood were attempted. * * * * * * So strong was the feeling against the man I have alluded to, that I was told that if I would only say the word, he would be forced to leave immediately; and as this proposition was made by an old man, backed by four stout sons, it was not idle talk. Of course I declined anything of the kind, for 'vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.'

The second error is that any improvements were going on. Everything was at a stand, and there was nothing to insure belonging to the University. I saved the papers with the help of one of the servants. God bless them. Had it been negroes who fired the house, they would have ascertained where their brother negroes slept, and it so happened that in the only room above stairs three of them slept; one a fine boy of 18 years, paralyzed by the Mississippi miasma, whom I had been nursing for some time, and who, by change of air, had so far recovered as to be able to walk about slowly. The fire was so near them that I called those boys before calling my children, and before the infirm one had descended the stairs, his bed was in flames. In my letter to Mrs. DEVEREAUX I expressly stated my belief that it was the work of *Black*, or *Red Republicans*, and I am desirous of knowing who has tampered with my language.

As for the state of things, my dear Sir, if we are not destroyed until our slaves, left to themselves, turn against us, we are very secure. Here am I, with four men of my own, and five of my brother's in the yard, and no white person within a mile, sleeping as securely as possible."

We trust that all who have given currency to the statement in the TIMES, that this incendiarism was the work of negroes—a statement incorrectly alleged in the TIMES to be made on authority of a letter from Mrs. POLK herself—will do justice to her, as well as to the negroes, by copying the above correction, which we *know* to be authentic.

PROVING CANNON.

On Wednesday, ten 8-inch columbiads, (64 pounders,) two 8-inch and two 10-inch mortars manufactured at the Fort Pitt Foundry in Pittsburgh were tested at the proving ground, near Tarentum. Experiments were made with iron plates, to test the effect of cannon balls upon them, the result of which was, that the heaviest iron casings were deemed insufficient to resist the shot of columbiads, unless the force of the ball had been considerably spent. For instance, a 12-pound shot, at the distance of 300 yards, was fired at an iron target, made of six plates, three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and strongly bolted together, making a mass nearly five inches thick. The ball penetrated three of the six plates, and depressed the whole mass several inches. The ball was crushed to fragments, and the hemisphere coming in contact with the metal, appeared to have been partly *fused*. Other experiments were tried, with about the same result.

GEN. JIM LANE.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, of May 30, gives this sketch of a speech made by Gen. JIM LANE at Topeka a few days previously:

He disavowed any ill-feeling toward any person. He alluded especially to the representation that he was in the way of the organization of the troops, and emphatically said that he would get out of the way if such was the fact, and that he was ready to coöperate heartily in any capacity where he could be useful. He referred to the action of JOE LANE in the Mexican War, saying that JOE never was supposed to have much sense, but that when President POLK gave him a commission as Brigadier-General in the Mexican War, instead of taking command, he presented himself before the brigade as a candidate, avowing his determination to surrender his commission unless elected by the men. He advised the organization of the troops and the selection of officers, trusting to the honor and magnanimity of the authorities to confirm them by appointment, and assured the people that if they organized, selecting their best and bravest man for captain, and their next best for lieutenant, and so on down, they would be accepted into the United States service. If they wanted him in any capacity, from a drill-master up—and he thought all would admit that he had some capacity in that way—he was willing to serve them. He assured them that he could not take command in the United States Army without resigning his position as Senator, and that he was willing to do. The Senate had been the object of his ambition for six years, but he was willing to lay it down to serve his country in its present peril; and he thought those who opposed his election to the Senate ought not to object to his abandoning that position. He denied hostility to any man, but avowed the fact that he had assisted his friends in appointments, and expected to hereafter. His speech was very favorably received—evidencing beyond doubt, that high trust which had always been placed, in his judgment, as a military leader.

STATEMENT OF ANOTHER RELIABLE GENTLEMAN.

A gentleman, resident of Trenton, has recently returned from spending the Winter at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia. We called upon him yesterday to learn just what the feeling was there with regard to the present difficulties between the North and the South—knowing as we did, that his associations and means of acquiring knowledge had been such as to entitle his statements to great weight.

He says, that prior to the issuing of the President's proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, there was considerable Union sentiment in and about Savannah; but immediately after that, those who had been the strongest for the Union were the strongest against it. At present he thinks there are no Union men whatever in Georgia—not even enough to fill the offices, if the State were conquered by the Federal Government. In illustration of the unanimity and determination of all classes to resist the Federal Government, he says that of the forty-three lawyers of Savannah, thirty-six have already joined the Southern army, and those who remain at home (in connection with persons of all classes and conditions) are drilling almost daily, and thus preparing themselves for active service when needed. Scores of wealthy gentlemen have sent off their family carriage-horses to the Southern army, and freely express their determination to so reduce their family expenses as to afford to contribute largely toward the war. Mr. POTTER formerly of Princeton in this State, Maj. MCINTOSH, and other prominent gentlemen with whom he conversed upon the subject, ridicule the idea of ever bringing the seceded States back into the Union. While stopping at Augusta he saw Gen. BEAUREGARD, who was full of vigor and determination in the present contest. He also learned, from bearing prominent officers of the Southern army converse upon the subject, that the idea of attempting to take Fort Pickens was entirely abandoned. He represents the Southerners, so far as he saw or heard them talk, as full of hope—each stimulating the other in the belief that they must eventually be successful.

In coming home, *via* Nashville, he witnessed an immense secession meeting in that city, numbering, as he thinks, from eight to ten thousand people. On the railroad, between Louisville and Nashville, he saw several immense trains—three of which he thought would reach a mile—loaded with cattle, and provisions of all kinds, going southward. At Louisville, the very stores from which were suspended National flags were doing a large trade in selling and sending goods to the Southerners; and he understood that upon the very day he was there over a hundred men had left Louisville, without opposition, to join the rebel camp, about six miles below the Kentucky line, in Tennessee. He was greatly surprised at both these facts, since it plainly indicates a great lack of vigilance on the part of the Federal authorities. The Tennesseans, he says, express their willingness and approbation that Kentucky should remain in the Union, so long as it opens to them a highway through which they can get provisions from the Northwestern States.

THE SWINDLING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following letter from Gov. CURTIN is published:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Penn., May 23 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I received your communication this morning, and have since heard of the condition of the regiment from Adjt.-Gen. BIDDLE and Col. B. BIDDLE ROBERTS, of my Staff, who inspected them in Washington, and have reported to me. I am deeply mortified at the condition of the clothing of the men, and send by the next train a gentleman who will remain in Washington until proper clothing arrives there. In the meantime, I have taken measures to purchase clothing promptly, and hope by Saturday or early next week to hear that the gallant men of that regiment and the Fifth are clothed as they deserve to be.

This emergency came upon us when we were unprepared, when our militia system was in so defective a condition that we had not a thoroughly organized and equipped regiment in the State. To arm and equip a large force on a sudden call required extraordinary effort, and in providing so large an amount of clothing, it could scarcely be expected but that some of it would be defective. We have clothed almost entirely 23 regiments; much of the clothing is very good, some of it of indifferent quality, and that of the two regiments referred to utterly unfit for use. This clothing is neither of the standard nor quality of the samples. Imposition and fraud have been practiced somewhere; and as soon as I can get a little relief from pressure now upon me, I will turn the industry and energy which, whether for good or evil, for more than a month I have given to the service of my country, to the detection and punishment of the guilty, whether it may fall on officials, agents or contractors. Yours, truly, A. G. CURTIN.

To WM. SCHALL, W. H. SLINGLUFF, DANIEL M. SMYSER.

In a charge delivered before the Grand Jury at Pittsburgh, on June 4, Judge MCCLURE said:

"It here becomes our duty to advert to that which is a matter of notoriety and general remark: That our volunteer soldiers from Allegheny County, now at Washington, defending the National Capital, have been made the subject of nefarious frauds, committed upon them by the cupidity of dishonest contractors. We know nothing judicially, nor who may be implicated, but the Court gives you this important subject in charge. Should you be satisfied that the conduct of any men in this matter brings him within the scope of the criminal law, the District Attorney will frame bills of indictment, and if any be found guilty by a jury of his country, he must suffer the penalty of his offence. The public exigencies demand it, and the mood of the public mind will not permit, with impunity, the comfort and the rights of the soldier to be trifled with.

Every contract to furnish troops should be fulfilled with the most scrupulous integrity and honesty. These noble men should never be made the victims of avarice. In the regular service the commissariat considers its honor bound to furnish faithfully and well. This is indispensable to the health cheerfulness and efficiency of troops. It is obvious to the senses, that men ill clad or provisioned, to say nothing of their comfort, are not as effective as the same men well cared for. To weaken our friends is to add a corresponding strength to our adversaries, and this looks very much like affording aid and comfort to the enemy."

GOVERNOR LETCHER WRITES HIMSELF A TRAITOR.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

"We are indebted to Capts. STEPHENS (of the Iron Guards) and ROBINSON (of the Logan Guards) for the original copy of the following letter from Gov. LETCHER to Col. PORTERFIELD. They found it among other valuable papers, and it arrived at our office last night. Those who desire, can see the original in our possession:

RICHMOND, Va. May 25th, 1861.

DEAR SIR: When you get matters in proper condition at Grafton, take the train some night, run up to Wheeling and seize and carry away the arms recently sent to that place by CAMERON, the United States Secretary of War, and use them in arming such men as may rally to your camp. Recover the State arms also recently seized by the mal-contents at Kingwood.

It is advisable to cut off telegraphic communication between Wheeling and Washington, so that the disaffected at the former place cannot communicate with their allies at head-quarters. Establish a perfect control over the telegraph, (if kept up) so that no dispatch can pass without your knowledge and inspection before it is sent.

If troops from Ohio and Pennsylvania shall be attempted to be passed on the railroad, *do not hesitate to obstruct their passage by all means in your power, even to the destruction of the road and bridges.*

Having confidence in your discretion, I am sure you will manage all things wisely and well.

Yours, truly, JOHN LETCHER.

Col. PORTERFIELD, Grafton, Va.

The above is considerable of a letter. We have no space to comment on it now. We subjoin another one, sent us by Capt. ROBINSON, one written by PORTERFIELD (in pursuance of the above instructions) to Col. W. J. WILEY, whom our troops now have a prisoner at Philippi:

GRAFTON, May 25. 1861.

DEAR COLONEL: From information just received, it is essential to the safety of my command that the bridges be destroyed as far West as possible. You will please proceed on the next train and have it carried into effect without delay.

Yours, G. A. PORTERFIELD.

To Col. WRIGHT.

ELEVEN MONTHS.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"We are able to announce on unquestionable authority that Gen. SCOTT has so far matured the plans for the war as to inform the President and the Cabinet that the last secession flag shall be torn down, the authority of the American Government reinstated on every foot of American soil, and JEFF. DAVIS hung or driven out of the country, *within eleven months from the day when Fort Sumter was surrendered.* About the 4th of March next, he will hand over the Union, safe and sound, to its constituted and constitutional authorities. Old Lundy's Lane takes his time to map out the campaign and put his forces in the best fighting trim, and then he always wins at the precise day when he agrees to. He has taken the contract to wind up the secession disturbances within eleven months from the 15th of April, and he will do it.

We understand that it is a part of Gen. SCOTT's plan to occupy Virginia and Tennessee completely on or before the 20th of July. Sixty-five thousand northwestern troops will move down the Mississippi as far as Memphis, under command of Gens. FREMONT and MCCLELLAN, and remain in camp until the sickly season is past, when they will move on toward the Balize, there meeting the conquering army of the East and celebrating WASHINGTON's birthday in New-Orleans.

CAPT. MARR.

The Nashville *Union* states that Capt. JOHN MARR, the rebel, who was killed in the skirmish at Fairfax Court-house, was a brother of one of the proprietors of that paper. It concludes a most extravagant eulogy, thus:

"Capt. MARR was a member of the late Convention which dissolved the relations of Virginia to the old Federal Union. He was a gentleman of the highest position, social and political, in his native State, and rushed with the first summons to the field to drive back its invaders. We are not sufficiently posted as to his history to enter minutely into details. Suffice it that he has lived a life of honor and usefulness, and died a glorious death. Peace to his ashes—glory to his name!"

The *Patriot* says that he was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. His company is one of the finest in the service of the South, all the members being over six feet high. They have been organized and drilled by Capt. MARR for about eight years.

CONDITION OF THE REGIMENTS.

The following General Orders have just been issued:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 53.—I. Commanders of Dépôts will require the Colonels of Regiments under their command to make reports forthwith to the Adjutant-General, showing all changes which may have occurred since the date of the acceptance of the companies composing their regiments, up to the present time, by resignation, death or other cause, among the commissioned officers of their respective regiments. The dates of the casualties and of the election of officers to fill vacancies will be stated in all cases.

Major-Gen. DIX will require reports of a like character to be made up by the volunteer regiments now in the field, for the Adjutant-General's office.

II. The following regulation is published for general information:

"By a resolution of the Board of State Officers, passed the 14th of May, authority is given to the commanders of regiments which have been accepted into the State service, to order elections to fill vacancies which may occur among the company-officers of the regiments while they remain in the State."

By order of the Commander-in Chief,

J. MEREDITH READ, Adjutant-General.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR ALEXANDRIA.

A large first-class locomotive and six passenger cars passed down Howard-street, Baltimore, on Thursday, on their way to Washington, being intended, it is presumed, for the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They belonged to the Pennsylvania Central Road, and were yesterday brought down from Harrisburgh. Two locomotives from Philadelphia, with a number of cars, also passed to the same destination a few days since. A train of gondola cars, loaded with light Jersey wagons and ambulances for the wounded, left Locust Point the same day for Washington.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "We are glad to learn that the State is responding nobly to the proposition to organize a regiment to fill the place made vacant by the fall of ELLSWORTH. The Secretary is overwhelmed with applications, requests for information, &c. Meetings have been held at various places, and large subscriptions raised. In Laurens, Otsego County, fifty dollars have been subscribed, and ELISHA A. COOK, a gentleman six feet two inches in his stockings, chosen to represent that patriotic town. GEO. W. FOX has been selected for St. Johnsville."

MINOR ITEMS.

—The four guns belonging to the Eagle Artillery Company were this morning removed from the armory on Fell's Point and conveyed to Fort McHenry. The removal was made by Col. PETHERBRIDGE, in obedience to the instructions of Gov. HICKS. Several members of the company accompanied the guns during their transit.

—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of June 1, denies that the Maryland Commissioners were successful in their mission, and states that had the State moved in January, the object might have been accomplished. The *Enquirer* announces the arrival in Richmond on Friday of Gen. BEAUREGARD and a number of other officers of the Confederate Army. Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS and family were expected on Sunday.

—Capt. INGRAHAM, of the ship *Robert Harding*, from Calcutta, at New-Orleans, reports that his vessel had been seized by the rebels, but they did not interfere with the discharging of her cargo.

—Mr. F. W. PARK, of San Francisco, (Cal.,) has forwarded to Gov. FAIRBANKS of Vermont, a check for $1,000 towards defraying the expenses of fitting out her sons for battle, or supporting the families of those who may fall in defence of the flag of our Union.

—Gen. HUGER, according to the New-Orleans *Crescent*, is now in command at Norfolk. He was for a long time Chief of the Ordnance Department at Fortress Monroe, and was with Gen. SCOTT in Mexico.

—On account of the pressing nature of public duties, Gen. CARRINGTON, of Ohio, has resigned his place as member of the Board of Examination of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

—Gov. DENNISON has sent WM. A. PLATT, Esq., special agent to Washington, to learn the exact condition and necessities of the Ohio Regiments, with full authority to at once supply whatever is deficient. He will take with him not less than 500 pairs of uniform trowsers just made, and gladden the soldiers' hearts by the assurance that the State will stand by her men wherever they are.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 75 on demurrer calendar. Nos. 330, 266, 318, 346, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362. Preferred causes—Nos. 22, 24, 57, 29, 45, 47, 8, 23, 46, 54, 12, 59, 13, 31, 15, 17. General call, No. 60.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 597, 875, 728, 736½, 743, 744, 756, 764, 787, 778, 800, 804, 810, 815, 820, 832, 834, 869.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1157, 1817, 1747, 1529, 873, 1613, 1893, 1695, 1899, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1915, 1917. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1650, 1705, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 17 8, 1720, 1580, 1530, 1688, 246, 1542.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 3313, 377, 2988, 2994½, 1157, 1210, 1181, 1075, 911, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1323. *Part II.*—Nos. 406, 390, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1349, 1350, 177, 947, 1056, 1206, 1264, 1292, 1348, 557.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 8.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	86¼	270 N. Y. Central R.	71⅝
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou	83⅜	820 do.	71⅝
5,000 do.	83⅜	300 do. s30	71
5,500 Treas. 12 ₽ c. N.	102	50 do. bn wk	71⅝
4,950 Ohio 6s, '60	90	50 do. b10	71⅝
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	38	50 do. s3	71⅝
5,000 do. s30	37⅝	50 do. s4	71⅝
5,000 do. s5	37⅞	50 Erie Railroad	21¼
9,000 do.	37⅞	50 do. s10	21¼
6,000 do. s5	37	10 Erie R. Ass. Stock	20
5,000 Virg. State 6s. c	42⅜	550 Harlem R. Pref.	23
5,000 do. c	42	50 Reading Railroad	30⅞
2,000 do.	41⅝	200 do. s10	30¼
5,000 do. s60	39	100 do. s15	30¼
10,000 do. s30	40	100 do. b30	30¼
4,000 do. s5	41⅞	100 do.	30¼
25,000 do.	41⅞	20 N. J. Central R.	108
62,000 Mo. State 6s	37⅞	300 Harlem R. R.	10⅝
8,000 do.	37⅝	330 do.	10
1,000 La. State 6s. s5	55	250 Mich. Cen. R. R.	39⅝
15,000 N. Car. State 6s	51⅝	50 do. b30	40
10,000 do. s30	50	25 do.	40
5,000 do. s10	51	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	11⅛
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	90¼	150 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	23⅝
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₽ ct.		100 do.	23
1st m. S. F. C. B.	93	50 do.	22⅞
10 Bank of Commerce	79	15 Panama Railroad	104⅝
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	76	155 do.	104
40 Metropolitan Bank	82	100 do. s30	102
5 Park Bank	85	250 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	62
18 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	80	50 do. s15	61⅝
275 Pacific M. S. Co.	59	50 do.	63⅝
10 do.	59⅝	200 Chic. Rock Is. R. s10	32⅝
20 do.	59⅝	350 do.	32⅝
50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	53	50 do. b10	32⅝
5 Clev., Col. & C. R.	83⅝	15 do.	32⅝
13 do.	94	100 do. b30	32⅝
160 Gal. & Chi. R.	56	100 do. b30	33⅝
310 Clev. & Tol. R.	20⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 reg.	83⅜	5,000 Missouri St. 6s	37⅝
7,000 Treas. 12 ₽ c. N.	102	21,000 do.	38
1,000 Virginia State 6s	42	300 Harlem R. Pref.	23
2,000 do. s30	41	25 Mich. Cen. R.	40
2,000 do.	42⅛	50 N. Y. Cen. R. s3	71⅝
5,000 do.	42⅛	250 do. s3	71⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	37⅞	50 do.	71⅞
5,000 do. s5	37	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	10⅞
9,000 do.	37	40 do.	10⅞
1,000 do. s3	37⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	63
5,000 do. s7	37	50 do.	63⅞

MONDAY, June 10—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was again active in the receipts, sales and export of Domestic Produce, chiefly Grain and Flour, and light in the Import entries and sales of Foreign Merchandise. There is a partial movement in the near trade of New York State and to the Northwest, in Dry Goods, but scarcely sufficient to relieve the general dullness, and there is also a fair demand for Sugars, at the low figures to which the common qualities have recently fallen, and for Teas and Coffee, under the belief that these articles may possibly be taxed for the support of Government during the War by the approaching Congress. Money is in greatly increased supply at Bank, from the recent receipts of English Gold, but such is the dullness of the legitimate trade demand, and from the uncertainty of credits, that a large portion of this Gold is held in the Assay Office and Mint for recoinage, without being even counted in the current Bank averages of Specie. The Mint at Philadelphia is making a little more haste in returning the American Coin, but under continued heavy accumulations from England and France, (about $2,850,000 during the week,) the delay is still greater than comports with the convenience of the Gold Importers and Bullion Brokers. An outlet for part of the English Sovereigns is found in Canada, where they pass current at $4 86@$4 86½, but this operation has already turned the exchange with the Canada Banks in favor of New-York 1@1½ ₽ cent., which virtually reduces the Sovereigns to New-York value, say $4 82@$4 83. Some of the Canada Banks are sending down their American Coin for the purchase of English Gold. There is continued and extraordinary dullness in Exchange on London, at points for Merchants and fair Bank bills that will give a fair profit upon the further importation of Gold. The movement to the 10th June, which was expected to amount to $5,000,000 amounts to about $8,000,000, and the present calculation is that from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 more will come in by the end of the month. The Dry Goods Import of the past month was the lightest in value which has been registered for the month of May in six years, and is less than one-half the movement of May, 1860. The following is a statement of the value of Dry Goods imported at New-York, in May, for six years:

1856	$4,392,300	1859	$3,104,400
1857	3,234,400	1860	5,561,600
1858	3,154,900	1861	2,489,700

The following will show the value of the different manufactures of Dry Goods, imported at New-York, for five months, commencing Jan. 1:

Manufactures of	1859.	1860.	1861.
Wool	$14,454,700	$13,817,700	$3,915,400
Cotton	11,995,100	9,338,900	5,752,000
Silk	13,602,200	15,734,600	9,595,800
Flax	4,965,900	3,836,500	2,457,100
Miscellaneous	2,810,000	2,593,500	2,112,600
Total	$47,798,900	$45,120,600	$23,833,200

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,217,606, against $4,262,449 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,938,188, against $2,094,026 same week last season. No Export clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,542,466. The receipts of Gold from California, Europe and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$32,435,000
Foreign Gold direct	31,425,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	6,824,000
Total since 1st July	$70,684,000
Exports from New-York, same time	23,467,000

As we expect to be able, in a day or two, to present the official Custom-house returns of Trade for the month of May, and with them our tables for eleven months of the fiscal year, we omit this morning our usual comparison, by weeks, of the movement in Imports and Exports.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₽ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	84⅝@83⅜ ex. d.
New-York Central	72⅜@71⅝@72
New-York and Erie	23⅛@21⅛
Reading	31@30⅛
Rock Island	35@32⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	25⅛@23⅛
Michigan Southern	11⅛@10⅝
Michigan Central	42@40⅛
Toledo	23⅛@21⅛
Galena	57⅝@56⅛
Illinois Central	68⅛@62@63⅛
Panama	103⅛@106@104
Pacific Mail	64⅛@59⅛
Missouris	40@37⅛@38⅛
Virginias	45@48@42⅛
Tennessees	41@37⅛
Hudson River	34⅛@31⅛
Harlem Preferred	25⅛@23⅛
Burlington and Quincy	55@50
Harlem, Common	10⅛@10⅛

The market of the week was a heavy one for Stocks, and on Friday the decline in prices became quite decided on nearly the entire list, the Government Securities participating in the fall with the Border State Stocks and Railway Shares. On Saturday forenoon there was increased depression in prices. There was a precipitate fall of 2½@3 ₽ cent. on Tennessees, the lowest at the early Board being 37, seller 5 days. The additional fall on Missouris was 1@1½ ₽ cent., and Virginias were done for cash as low as 41⅞ and at 39 ₽ cent., seller 60 days. North Carolinas, though offered with some freedom, were fairly supported at 51⅝, cash, and 51@50 on sellers' option. Nearly the whole Railway share list was heavy, but in the instances of Illinois Central, Erie and Rock Island, the cash stock yielded but little. New-York Central was done as low as 71⅝ at the early Board, and then rallied to 71⅝ on the street for the cash Stock. The depression continued in Government Stocks, though sales are not pressed to any remarkable extent. The Second Board sales were light, but indicative of a slight improvement in prices. The rise in State Stocks was ⅞ on Virginia Sixes, and ⅜ on Missouri. No important changes occurred in Government Securities. Illinois Central Shares advanced ⅞; New-York Central ¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, ⅛. Some heavy transactions were reported in State Stocks after the printed list had been issued, and the market closed with some degree of firmness. It will be noticed in our table above, of the comparative movement of the market for the week, that the fall is pretty general on the Western Road Stocks, owing in a measure to light receipts, as in the instances of Toledo, Chicago and Burlington, and a falling off from last season on the Michigan Roads for the month of May, (although accounted for by the circumstances that the Chicago Convention in May, 1860, gave an extraordinary passenger traffic for a week or two;) but another and perhaps main cause of the decline grew out of the rapid reaction on Illinois Central from 68⅛ to 62 ₽ cent., with which other Western prices sympathized. On the Border State Stocks the market yielded at the close of the week, on the continued free supplies from the Western Banking Departments, but not until a million and a quarter of Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias were sold from Monday to Friday at comparatively steady figures. Late on Saturday the disposition of the Street was to a renewal of purchases at the reduced figures, and the probability is that an active market will be kept up through the present week, as reports from Illinois indicate that the liquidation of the discredited currency based on these Stocks is going on rapidly. The weakness of the general market on Friday and Saturday had partial relation to the recent news from England, construed as unfriendly to our Government, and as squinting at the encouragement of privateering on our commerce under the Montgomery letters-of-marque, some of which were said to be in London, about the middle of May. While the authority for this construction of the late advices can scarcely be said to justify the fears indulged by our underwriters and others, the threatening aspect of the question certainly induced freer sales on the Stock Exchange, of a speculative character, for what is termed the *Bear* account. On Saturday afternoon a rumor on the Street from Washington was to the effect that the latest Government advices, from our Minister in London, place a more favorable construction on English sympathy and opinion. And seemingly confirmatory of this rumor was the fact that the Marine underwriters had reduced their suddenly advanced War premium of 5 ₽ cent. to 2½ ₽ cent. to all European ports, including the Mediterranean. The action of the Great Western and other Marine offices on this subject appears to have been hasty, if not exceeding ill-advised, in the first place, and the public attempt at explanation by Mr. LATHERS, the President of the Great Western, on the Corn Exchange on Saturday, was almost as unfortunate as most of that gentleman's political and other exhibitions of himself. The suggestion of the extraordinary War premium of 5 ₽ cent. may have been honestly meant, but certainly no more damaging blow to Northern Commerce, the letters of marque of JEFFERSON DAVIS not excepted, could have been devised by the most spiteful Secessionist of the South.

The closing rates of Foreign Exchange (first-class bankers) for Saturday's mail are reported by Mr. N. BEAMEY, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New York, as follows:

London—60 days' sight ₽ £, 5½ ₽ cent.; London—3 days' sight ₽ £, 7½ ₽ cent.; Paris—60 days' sight ₽ dollar, 5f. 37½c.; Paris—3 days' sight ₽ dollar, 5f. 32½c.; Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₽ guilder, 39⅞c.; Hamburg—60 days' sight ₽ Marc Banco, 35⅛c.; Frankfort—60 days' sight ₽ florin, &c.; Bremen—60 days' sight ₽ rix dollar, 76½c.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for May were as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$20,075 15	$16,727 29
Freight, &c	47,870 68	61,560 32
Total	$67,945 83	$78,277 61
Increase		10,331 78

The earnings of the Rome and Watertown Railroad for May were:

1861	$32,079 27
1860	31,453 78

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned in May:

May, 1861	$65,246
May, 1860	66,601
Decrease	$1,355

The Albany *Journal*, of Saturday, reports:

"An erroneous inference is drawn by some of our citizens in regard to the settlement by the Receiver of the Bank of Albany with VOSE & Co. It is inferred from the statement that 'since the settlement Messrs. V. & Co have transferred securities covering a large amount of property to the Receiver of the National Bank,' that the Receiver of the Bank of Albany was too lenient. But the facts warrant no such inference. The 'securities' transferred to the National Bank can only be available to that institution if they shall return *more* than sufficient to meet the *prior* claim of the Bank of Albany, for which they are held. All who know Mr. VAN ALLEN, know that he is sure to do, in all his financial arrangements, the very best thing which can be done, and this 'settlement' is no exception."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 29

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.... 5 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—PERSONALLY, TO MR. W. A. BOYCE: The undersigned tenders his best thanks to Mr. W. A. Boyce at Newburgh, N. Y., for his friendly and welcome presents, which he received from Mr. Bohn. I will send letters to you at every suitable occasion. For ever, your old and true friend.
HENRY STUMPF,
Company T, United Turner Rifles.

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL. P. COME HOME.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"DIXIE FOR THE UNION."

This famous Union Song—sung at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, words by Mrs. Francis J. Crosby, and adapted to the melody of "Dixie's Land"—is now published. Copies sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK.—10,000 copies issued in two weeks.—A superior collection of choice tunes and hymns written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children, who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets and choruses, both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular songs: "The Star-Spangled Banner;" "The Flag of our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells There is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country, 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "South Carolina's Good Bye to Yankee Doodle;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for Them Tenderly;" "Hail Columbia;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering," &c. Also, "Bible account of the great Slaughter of Traitors in the days of King Jehosaphat," all for 10 cents, or $6 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES. In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., Near Broadway New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $225. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

WANTED—A TENOR OR BARITONE, TO LEAD the music in an Episcopal Church. Address Box No. 3,101 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, &c., June 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until the 15th day of June for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Gun-Boats, including spars rigging, sails, awnings, boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea service.

The steam-machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions, will be provided by the Government.

Proposals will only be received from ship builders who are *actually* engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.

Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel, and the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications will be inclosed the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties in the full amount of the contract.

The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require giving separate the amount demanded if the vessel be launched in sixty days, in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and five days, from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option.

Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2 in Bayard st. in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KIERNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE, And Pure Ventilation very important to Health. We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best [illegible]
[illegible]

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, [illegible] piano-fortes, and from $500 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land, in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 *Times* Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Works on Staten Island, No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 45 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and No. 166 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at [illegible] manufactory, No. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

All movements of the Federal troops still indicate that Harper's Ferry is to be the first scene of strife,—provided the rebel forces see fit to retain their position there. At midnight last night the Rhode Island Regiment, which, during the campaign thus far has been stationed at Washington, broke up their camp, and early this morning they started by rail in the direction of the Ferry, taking with them their splendid Marine battery. In anticipation of movements from Washington and the Relay House, however, we learn that the Rebels on Saturday night destroyed the bridges at Point of Rocks and at Berlin, so as to render necessary some engineering operations on the part of our forces. Gen. PATTERSON's advance from Chambersburgh had not, at last accounts, reached Hagerstown, though it is probable that point has been attained before this time. The rebels on that side of the Shenandoah, in order to impede the crossing of the Potomac, have seized every boat and skiff they could find on the river; but as the river is easily forded at various points by infantry and cavalry, they will not prove much of an impediment. Beside, it is probable that Gen. PATTERSON is fully prepared with all appliances to make the crossing perfectly easy.

It will be seen also by our dispatches from Washington, that other important movements are on foot across the Potomac, in the vicinity of the Capital. A number of regiments yesterday received orders to march, with sealed instructions, to be opened when on the march.

We have intelligence from Fortress Monroe to Saturday evening, by the arrival of the transport *Alabama* at this port and a steamer at Baltimore. All the regiments which have recently left this port for Fortress Monroe had arrived in safety, and had been assigned to positions by Gen. BUTLER. The men composing the Naval Brigade were being inspected, and those unfit for service would be returned to this City, while the remainder would make choice of officers. At Newport News Point, on Friday, considerable activity prevailed in anticipation of anattack of the rebels—an outpost at the Point having been fired upon during the day. Stringent orders to prevent depredations upon private property in the vicinity had been issued by Gen. BUTLER, and those citizens of Hampton who had suffered in this respect had been recompensed.

With reference to the plans of the veteran Gen. SCOTT, and the period within which he expects to finish the campaign against the rebels, the Buffalo *Express* declares that it has positive knowledge of an interview between Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and Gen. SCOTT, sought by the former for the purpose of urging, as the unanimous desire of the Northwest, a more vigorous prosecution of war measures, with overwhelming forces, to render the decision of the contest quick and decisive. To assure Mr. COLFAX, and enable him from personal knowledge to pacify and content the eager and impatient people whose feelings he represented, Gen. SCOTT laid before him and fully explained the plans which he had matured for the campaign. Mr. COLFAX was astonished with the inevitable certainty of the results which the veteran campaigner demonstrated before him, confessed, with reverence, his conviction that the cause of the Union was safe beyond peradventure or possibility in the hands of Gen. SCOTT, and went from his presence assured that the people have only to wait with patience for the inevitable triumph over treason and rebellion which they are so eager to consummate.

BEAUREGARD, the Ubiquitous, has again been heard from, as will be seen by our Washington dispatches—this time at Charleston, the scene of all his glory, so far, and, as some insist, the place of his death. The General is represented to be confident that the course of the Confederates will succeed, but he does not like the idea of scattering the forces so much—at Pensacola, Memphis, Richmond, Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, &c. He thinks, rather, that a large body, say 60,000, should be assembled at Manassas Gap Junction, where in the end the Federal forces would be obliged to attack, with the certainty of being defeated. This, therefore, is his programme, and this he intends shall be done. He expects thus to be able utterly to overwhelm and destroy the Federal Army. Perhaps he will!

The Administration has not yet received any official advices from Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England; but, from private letters received in Washington from authoritative sources in London, it is evident that the British Government is disposed to recede from the extreme ground it occupied at one time, in reference to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. There is now hardly a doubt that the Ministry had fully determined upon the extreme measure of recognizing JEFF. DAVIS' Government, and that an effort was made to precipitate this event before the arrival of our Minister. Mr. ADAMS, it is understood, in his interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, expressed his belief that such an intention had existed, and charged the Ministry with a want of common diplomatic courtesy in thus attempting to decide upon a vital question before affording the Lincoln Administration an opportunity of explaining its position and that of the rebels. He is also understood to have warned the British Ministry, in the most emphatic language, that the United States Government could not permit any foreign interference to prevent the subjugation of the rebels. It is probable that the next European arrival will bring official dispatches from Mr. ADAMS, giving the details of his interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Four scouts of the Michigan Regiment, stationed near Alexandria, made prisoners of the enemy's cavalry on Saturday, thirteen miles out on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and only one mile from Bern's Station, where a considerable body of rebels are collected. The Michigan men, on discovering their proximity to the rebels, started to return, but being discovered, were pursued by the two troopers; but by lying in ambush they succeeded in capturing both, and took them into camp.

A seizure was made yesterday, at Alexandria, of 7,000 yards of cottinet and other military goods originally consigned to Point of Rocks, over the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad. The value of the seizure is estimated at $10,000, which, together with other seizures of rebel property in that vicinity, will do something towards defraying the expenses of the war.

The Government, in view of the divided sentiment of the State of Missouri, has very properly decided to detach it from the Department of the West, and incorporate it with that now under the command of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The returns of the Tennessee election thus far received, are all from strong secession districts, and of course shew an overwhelming vote in favor of separation from the Union. The vote in Nashville was 2,933 for separation to 249 against it, and the other districts in the county show returns of a similar character. In Memphis only 4 votes were given against separation, and 5 for the Union. It is improbable, of course, that this heavy vote for secession can be overbalanced in the Eastern counties, where the principal Union element is to be found.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* has been chartered by the United States Government, for the transport of troops and munitions of war. She has taken on board a large quantity of shot and shell for 13-pound howitzers, subsistence stores, &c., and her destination is said to be the Gulf, though that is unknown. She can easily carry 1,000 troops, being the largest steamer now in this port. She is to go into the stream to-day, and sail to-morrow.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Saturday at noon, we have advices from San Francisco to the 29th of May. There was considerable activity in the markets, with a strong speculative feeling. Many large transactions had taken place in butter, lard, candles and sugar. Commercial-street in San Francisco was devastated by a fire on the night of the 27th. Whole rows of the Cheap John stores, on both sides of the street, were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at between sixty and one hundred thousand dollars. The State Conventions of the four political parties had been appointed to meet at Sacramento—the Breckinridge, the Union and the Republican on the 11th, the 13th and the 18th inst., respectively, and the Douglas Democrat on the 4th of July. The Breckinridge Party was conceded to be much weaker than it was last year, but the relative strength of the other parties could not be conjectured. Later advices from Oregon state that the condition of Gen. LANE, who was wounded at Reeberg, was very precarious. He was shot in the right breast, the ball passing out through the right shoulder.

We have intelligence from Utah to the 17th of May, the date of the letter of our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City. There is no news of special interest. BRIGHAM YOUNG, with a party of Mormon dignitaries, had left the city on a tour to the southern part of the Territory, in accordance with the usual annual custom. A club had been established to obtain dispatches containing the latest Eastern news by each Pony Express which passed through, and the news was immediately published by them in an extra edition of one of the city papers.

The Stock market had a further fall, on Saturday, on State and Railway Stocks, at the early Board, but ultimately closed with a somewhat steadier demand: New-York Central, 72; Missouris 38 per cent.

Kentucky and the Union.

The Address of the Convention of Union men of the Border States, is not a paper to which in ordinary circumstances Messrs. CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, DIXON, and WICKLIFFE, would have willingly lent their names. Drawn with noteworthy skill, and mustering such arguments as offer the best apology for the position they have determined to hold, the address is nevertheless full of inexcusable perversions and omissions of fact, and instances of the flimsiest reasoning. Of perversions of fact, the ascription of our great nation's conflict to the labors of the Abolitionist, is the most unjustifiable, because it gives a false character to the position of the Government, and shields from appropriate reprobation the men who are wholly responsible for the evils which have come upon the country. Much of the error obscuring the English view of our controversy arises from this deliberate substitution of innocent for the guilty parties; and while we may pardon much to the incurable ignorance of the Briton, we find it difficult to be equally clement to those of our own political leaders, who willfully commit the same injustice.

No solicitude to relieve GARRISON and his set from the responsibity of an act, which they would cheerfully assume, but to hold JEFF. DAVIS and his accomplices to strict accountability, requires this point to be clearly understood. It is essential to explode the notion that an entire people, whom the possession of a peculiar institution renders homogeneous, has risen in resistance to intolerable wrong, to claim independence as their only relief, even if we follow with a denial of the right they assert. Our Government is acting on the theory, sustained by the most perfect chain of circumstantial evidence ever woven, that the Southern rebellion is not a normal popular uprising, excited even by plausible causes, but the result of a conspiracy, unparalleled in criminality and perfidy, and designed for objects not desired by the mass of Southern people, but only by the ambition of their leaders. It has enough testimony to prove that the real sentiment of the South is not embodied in the men who have usurped its government. It recognizes a considerable body of people throughout the seceding States who are tenacious of their loyalty to the Constitution, and who have an indefeasible claim to protection from the Federal Government, supreme everywhere in the land, in the enjoyment of their individual rights and their property. These assumptions, we repeat, are the just and adequate motive to the war into which we have entered, and from which we can only turn back when the citizen of the United States, in every portion of its Territory, is secure in his civil rights, and those who have by the most extraordinary series of falsehoods, misrepresentations and delusions, misled the popular masses, shall have been punished with exemplary severity. When we talk, as these gentlemen persist in doing, of States seceding, and of the Federal Government proceeding to the conquest and subjugation of States, we give just that color to the contest which the leaders of secession are most eager to lend it.

Passing from fact to argument, we find little improvement. We are furnished with this language, as a premiss:

"In our opinion, the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the division of the country into separate confederacies, and that *the obligation exists to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unimpaired.*"

The obligation having thus been conceded, there is no doubt, we presume, upon whom it rests. It rests upon every individual in the limits of the Union, who owes allegiance to law and order, and upon the Government which embodies and represents the popular energies. There is no dispensation for anyone. No State line drawn around some certain hundreds of thousands of the people can shelter them from the constitutional call to aid in the work of preservation; no disapproval of the mode the Goverment has adopted for the purpose, can relieve this community or that person from the duty of aiding in its realization. These inferences impress themselves upon the Northern mind as self-evident. Each man here, whatever his previous political affinities, whether a Whig with CRITTENDEN or a Democrat with GUTHRIE, yields to what he accepts as a personal "obligation to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unimpaired." Upon what special plea the Union men of the Border States exempt themselves from a duty they have so well defined, we find no very definite instruction in the Address. We can only assume, so far as the Kentucky delegates are concerned, that they place the necessity of serving and saving their own Commonwealth before their Federal obligations, and if this be their position, we are at a loss to distinguish this form of secession from the one prevalent further South. The one is active; the other is merely passive; but in being so, is strongly subsidiary to the more violent description.

In truth, much of imperfect statement and halting logic must be pardoned to these people. Their position is one of singular embarrassment. Surrounded by clamorous friends of the rebels, and confessing the inclination of their own sympathies toward the South, they desire to remain in a Union they decline to aid in sustaining, and to live under a constitution they are in the act of disobeying. Condemning the doctrine of State rights, they assert the right of their own State to suspend the fulfillment of its federal obligations. These contrarieties of will, and aim, and act, admit of no conciliation; and as we must by this time despair of that higher courage and sense of duty, which would call the national authorities to assist in settling the possibility of the secession of Kentucky, by an armed occupation of the State, we can only hope that measures will presently be resorted to, without waiting for a consent we are so unlikely to get.

Governments de Facto.

Great Britain will never recognize the Southern Confederacy so long as the Army of the Union *advances* into the territory of the States that have fallen into the toils of JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow-conspirators. We do not predicate this assertion on any special announcement made to Mr. SEWARD by Lord LYONS, nor on exclusive information conveyed by Lord PALMERSTON to us in advance of official dispatches to the State Department; but we make the declaration advisedly, and venture to base its claims for prophetic reliability on precedents which the British Government itself has given us to go by.

Great Britain has always instituted a nice distinction between insurrection in progress and accomplished revolution. The most notable examples to accept in a consideration of this matter are those offered by the changes which have taken place in Greece, Hungary, France and Italy, and the way in which those changes have been treated by the ruling powers of the Islands over which VICTORIA holds sway. The hordes of the Sultan had been driven by victorious Suliotes into the fortresses of the Morea, and there was danger of Russia securing a preponderating influence over the destinies of her fellow-churchmen, before Great Britain made up her mind to take a hand in the decisive blow at Navarino; where, by assisting to annihilate the Musaulman fleet, she could lay a claim for gratitude at the door of the new Hellenic nationality, and compel her Holy Allies to listen to her voice in the general settlement of the Greek Kingdom. Turkey was no longer to be feared by Greece before Great Britain ceased to fear the loss of Turkish friendship.

So in France. Had CHARLES X. stayed upon French soil and battled for his crown, in 1830, Great Britain would not have acknowledged the Orleans monarchy so long as he rallied an army round him and was strong enough to threaten Paris. She would not have accepted the Revolution of 1848 if LOUIS PHILLIPPE had but risked a struggle for his royal citizenship and proved the possibility of his maintaining it. She would have hesitated over her indorsement of the Bonaparte succession in 1851, had not PALMERSTON, who reposed implicit faith in the Napoleonic star, promptly committed her to a position which gained her the closest *entente cordiale* she has ever held with any country. With Italy, in 1860 the same. FRANCIS, of Austria, had irreparably sacrificed Lombardy, and Francis, of Naples, was hopelessly shut up in a sea-coast fortress, when Great Britain signified acquiescence in the autonomy of VICTOR EMANUEL's sabre-won dominion. In all these cases the revolution proved strong enough to hold its own and bid reactionary plots defiance. The new governments had become so many accomplished facts when Great Britain cunningly made capital by being first to look upon them as such.

For precisely the reason that the great risings of the Continental nationalities in 1848 (excepting that of France) never reached the successful point of probable achievement, she refused to entertain official belief in their existence. Hungary made a bold stand, and PALMERSTON (then Secretary for Foreign Affairs) had half a mind to take her by the hand; but reflection showed him the unlikelihood of her ultimate triumph over the combined bayonets of Austria and Russia, and he left her to her fate. CHARLES ALBERT of Sardinia dazzled him for a moment with the brilliant episode of Peschiera; a few more such exploits, and Austria would have been snubbed by an Ambassador to the King of Italy at Turin; but the rout of Novara came a month too soon; and, with a careless *tout est perdu*, the expedient PAM let VICTOR EMANUEL's brave father slide.

In like manner will Great Britain deal with us. Whilst the forces of the United States Government *march onward* through insurgent territory, compelling the retreat of rebellion towards its festering centre, Great Britain will be on our side—we were going to say, heart and soul!—we should say, in policy and interest. The reduction of Virginia, the deliverance of the Mississippi, and the retention of our hold on Pickens, will put more crosses down to JEFF. DAVIS' name in PALMERSTON's good books, than all the Free-trade proclamations of the rebel crew, and all the desperate remonstrances of Manchester can wipe out in a year. With victory hovering over our perspiring eagles in Richmond, on the glorious Fourth, now next ensuing, British respect for secession will be lowered to an extent that rebel promises and bombast will be powerless to elevate in time to give the traitors' cause a glimpse of available aid and comfort. If Gen. SCOTT's legions bivouac in the prospective chief city of the Confederates, within a month from now, not one privateer will issue from a British port, not one British ship be suffered to defy our blockading squadron, except at its own individual risk. Rebellion fleeing from the wrath it has invoked, can look for nothing from Great Britain, but indifference and contempt. It is only rebellion on Arlington Heights, with rifled cannon overshadowing Washington, that PALMERSTON will smile upon, and think of taking to Britannia's bosom.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's late verbal investment of the Confederates with belligerent rights may be regarded from more than one point of view. There is nothing in it that can militate against our interests, if we prevent its going further. The momentary encouragement it gives the South can be made by our successful efforts only a will-o'-the-wisp to lead them to more complete and fatuous destruction. As the matter now stands, it absolutely relieves our Government of a great accumulative responsibility.

Thus, for instance: Should a British subject be maltreated in New-Orleans, we are absolved from the humiliating necessity of saying that we are unable, at present, to obtain for him redress. Great Britain will visit swift retaliation on those who wrong or injure him. When we have subdued this rebellion, we can treat the affair as settled by the peculiar circumstances under which it occurred, and not be forced to hold Great Britain liable for hostile demonstrations against the United States.

The arrangement will save us indefinite trouble and annoyance in the future, and be a Damocleian sword to keep the rebels on their best behavior towards a nation that may yet remain *our* good ally. All we have to do is to impress European Governments with the idea that we can eventually compel the submission of the South, (which an immediate advance upon and occupation of their chosen battle-ground would do,) and there will be no likelihood of the Confederates being recognized as a Government *de facto*.

Can the North and South Ever be Reconciled?

It is impossible to exclude considerations as to the ultimate adjustment of our national difficulties, from entering into public thought, and thus in some degree influencing public action. Suppose the war over, and the stern logic of Force to have done its convincing work—what then? Shall we not have the Union restored only in its outward semblance, without that spiritual union that can alone give it living cohesive power? Will the Government have achieved a moral as well as a material victory? There is, in fact, not only a *physical*, but a *metaphysical* problem presented for solution to the national mind.

If the people now in arms against the Republic cannot be brought to a hearty loyalty to the Constitution—if a change, in what appears to be the present temper of the Southern people, cannot be induced—if genuine fraternal relations cannot be restored—if, in a word, the *spirit* of this rebellion cannot be extinguished, it will be in vain that the Federal authority holds undisputed sway from the lakes to the gulf, or that the Stars and Stripes fling their shadow over every plantation.

That no such reconciliation can ever take place between the North and the South is a fallacy which the leaders of the Secession Plot have labored most strenuously to instill into the community—and not without a certain degree of success, North as well as South. JEFF. DAVIS and his followers propose to die in the last ditch, with the embankment on the wrong side, before surrendering to the forces of the Government. It must, say they, be a war of extermination before we are subdued. When the men are all killed off, the women are to take their places, and they are to be followed by the faithful niggers! There is no need to base any apprehensions on these braggart mouthings. The instances in History are rare of a people's suffering itself to be exterminated rather than submit—and the number is not likely to be increased by our friends in the land of cotton. They may fume and bluster, and threaten to allow themselves to be exterminated; but they are but human beings after all—animated by the very same impulses, and controlled by the very same motives as affect human beings in general; and nothing is more certain than that they will do no such thing. There are, indeed, in the history of society, causes which come up and up again, and mock at force; but the Southern cause resembles these in no one particular.

It might be difficult, without History, to understand how the soul as well as the body of so colossal a rebellion as this may be crushed out. But History shows us how soon even the hottest hatreds engendered by civil strife cool down and die out, and the fiery animosities of Guelfs and Ghibellines, Girondists and the Mountain, Roundhead and Cavalier, are extinguished and forgotten. Amid the paroxysm of passions that attend the breaking out of domestic strife, it seems as though the fires of hate that are enkindled must burn forever. But the psychologic laws are sure to assert themselves. Such passions are in their very nature self-limiting, self-consuming, and bear no resemblance to those rooted *personal* hatreds which make the meat they feed on. They are writ in sand during the ebb-tide of national feeling, and are swept away by the first waves of the returning flood.

If, now, we inquire what are the deeper permanent elements for those animosities and antipathies that have been the subjects of so many prophecies, we find ourselves wholly at a loss to discover any such elements. It is race and creed, and such profound antitheses, that put fiery walls between peoples. But there is no such thing here. On the contrary are all the unities of origin, language, religion, genius and destiny. There is one birth-mark of the present rebellion which must be borne in mind in any estimate of its future consequences. Unlike most civil wars, which spring from antagonisms of *feeling*, and are complicated by the action of passions hid deep down in the National instincts, the Southern Rebellion has a purely *intellectual* origin. It was the demoralization wrought in the Southern mind by false political theories (poisonous stuff pumped for years into those uninstructed brains) that gave the leaders of the secession plot their great opportunity. Aside from this schism, there were no elements which the ambitious heads of the conspiracy could have used to work their ends. Root out this fallacy, and you pluck out the heart of secession henceforth and forever.

This object is to be attained by the moral suasion of Force, which operates in many subtle ways, and has a metaphysical as well as a physical action. It is this agency alone that can dispel the terrific fallacies and delusions which haunt the Southern brain. This alone can inculcate sane views of themselves, whose moral and material *status* they so grossly overestimate—of the Northern character, which they have so wofully misunderstood—and of the Government of the Republic, which they have been taught to despise, but whose calm majesty they will learn to appreciate and respect. If there be any thought of the future in the public mind, it should be purely with reference to the need of strong measures as the means of preventing those very animosities about which we have heard so much cant. Much also has been said of the existence of a Union element in the South. But we must not deceive ourselves. This element is *in posse* not *in esse*—it remains to be created. It is impossible to be too deeply penetrated with the conviction that material subjection is the absolute condition of moral unanimity.

If, now, we ask the question with which we set out—Can the North and South ever be reconciled? we answer that we see no consideration, drawn from human history, from human nature, or from existing conditions, to hinder such a reconciliation, but everything to assure it. In disunion there are indeed the fruitful germs of endless hates, rancors and confusions; but in Union nothing that need hinder the harmonious action of our Federal compact, which, by the way, looks to no sentimental relations, but only to the general equilibrium of the social organism. In solving the *physical* problem, it will be found that the *metaphysical* problem has solved itself.

Civilians in Military Command.

While we certainly do not intend to underrate the value of military education, yet we by no means suppose that military talent or genius for command are confined to the graduates of our military schools. Colleges and universities are great aids to the poet and the orator, but the learning of these institutions will not stand in the place of that inspiration which gives true poetry its charm or eloquence its power. All the schools and all the teachings in the world would not have made a BURNS of BUCHANAN, nor a PATRICK HENRY of JOHN TYLER. Education develops and strengthens genius, but it cannot create it. It will not make a good financier of a natural spendthrift, any more than it will give high and chivalrous courage to a born coward.

When the conqueror of India, the immortal CLIVE, left the counting-house for the profession of arms, had a prophecy been whispered of the career that was before him, the world would doubtless have laughed at the paradox of converting a banker's clerk into a General. But he was following the instincts of his nature, the inspiration of his own genius that prompted him to the development of capabilities that made him the first commander of his times, and added an empire to the domain of England. When CROMWELL left his father's brewery to engage in the early conflicts of the English revolution, the world may have sneered at the idea of his coping with the chivalry, the experience, the military education of the leaders of the Royal armies. But brewer as he was, educated only in the arts of peace, indeed scarcely educated at all as we now regard education, he overthrew them all. With his trusty "Ironsides," whom he inspired with his own great genius, he scattered the veterans of the schools like chaff, and overthrew a dynasty defended by the valor and experience of Generals profoundly learned in the science of arms. CLIVE and CROMWELL were soldiers by nature, possessing genius and inspiration fitted for command.

It is with arms, as with every other profession in life, there must, in order to secure success, be a natural adaptation, a genius fitted for the emergencies pertaining to it. The exigencies of the revolution in England demanded just such a man as CROMWELL, and he made his appearance. The peculiarities of the times called for no display of his learning, but they brought forth his inward might. So the French Revolution demanded a NAPOLEON, and he came. True, he was a graduate of a military school; but it was his genius that gave him success. His education was a great aid to him, doubtless, but it no more made him the conqueror of Europe than did the brewery make CROMWELL Dictator of England. It was the genius and power of the man, the original capabilities and peculiar organization of mind, that made him the great commander of his age.

In our views it is far from being a source of discouragement that so many of our officers are of necessity taken from among civilians. With the experience and genius of SCOTT at the head of our armies, we have no fears that there will be a deficiency of commanders equal to any emergency. BUTLER is already gathering laurels by his energy and soldierly bearing, though his first lesson in the service was taken less than three months ago. BANKS, we have no doubt, will prove himself an able General when opportunity shall be afforded for the development of his genius; and hundreds of others, we have no doubt, will be found equal to the demands of the times.

What is needed now is that there shall be no trammels of etiquette, no forms, no routine standing in the way of the preferment of those whose genius is but fitted for the occasion. The "right man" should be made to occupy every position for which his peculiar talents qualify him, without reference to education or past profession or occupation. One great secret of NAPOLEON's success was that every place in his armies was filled by the man best adapted to the discharge of its duties. He knew whom it would do to intrust with the power of issuing orders, and who were best fitted to execute them, and he never troubled himself to inquire whether they were graduates of the school of Brienne, or of the counting-house. It should be so with our armies, and, if we would win victories, it must be so. No jealousies, no prejudices of politics or party, should be suffered to interfere with this policy. Political services, labors to secure party triumphs, should be no passports to preferment, nor should past political differences be permitted to stand in its way. We shall thus find no difficulty on the score of able officers—men qualified to lead our armies. The times will bring the right material into relief, and it will be the fault of the Government if it shall not be used. The desertion of those who were educated at the public expense, will not embarrass us. The spirit that inspired their treason, is one that unfitted them for any command, and we are better off without, than we would have been with them.

SUPPRESSING THE PRIVATEERS.—A plan was submitted to the Board of Underwriters, last week, for creating an effective Ocean Police, with a view to the repression of privateering. Its author, M. D'EPINEUIL, formerly an officer in the French Navy, assumes that the Government has not at liberty the vessels necessary to maintain a thorough *surveillance* of the seas, and that it will gladly accept any patriotic aid which corporations, whose interest it is to render commerce as secure as possible, may think proper to lend. He suggests to the Board the propriety of at once fitting out a half-dozen fast-sailing steamers of small tonnage, well armed and manned, which shall be tendered to the Government as a volunteer naval force, equivalent in all respects to a volunteer land force, with especial reference to guarding the great trading thoroughfare between America and England. Lieut. D'EPINEUIL estimates that a half-million dollars will cover the expense of outfit, leaving to the Navy Department nothing beyond the cost of maintaining the squadron in service.

Admitting the inability of the Washington authorities to fulfill this duty, there is nothing objectionable in this scheme, except its cost. And if the rumors relative to the preparation of privateers in English ports be well founded, the cost can with no propriety be considered. The loss of two or three merchantmen, with their cargoes, will exceed the whole expense of the proposed preventive measure; and if the ocean highway referred to become infested with the pirates, they will not stop with a score of prizes. But the inability of Government to protect our shipping must first be proved; and so long as there are steamers that may be chartered and armed for the service, nothing but the conviction that no danger is imminent will probably prevent action at Washington. The rapidity with which a squadron may be manufactured from the mercantile marine has been twice demonstrated by the Administration. The process will no doubt be repeated if piratical depredations require it. It may, therefore, be wiser to leave the whole subject where it belongs, in the hands of Government.

Cavalry—The Want Partially Supplied.

Two regiments of regular cavalry have been ordered from the Department of the West to the seat of war in Virginia. We could scarcely have looked for so speedy a corroboration of our argument that this arm of the service would have to be reinforced, before the active movements of the mounted scouts, attached in such numbers to the rebel force, could be reciprocated and neutralized. Unfortunately the war establishment of the country has been kept up on so strict a peace footing as to leave very few of Uncle Sam's bold, accomplished dragoons at liberty to respond to the call of the Commander-in-Chief. The entire cavalry arm of the regular service is not more than sufficient to support a body of twenty-five thousand infantry through a single campaign. Of what there are, more than one-half must be retained upon the frontier, to keep the Indians in check; for the red man laughs at any but a mounted foe; consequently, not more than two thousand five hundred horsemen can be gathered for immediate duty where Gen. SCOTT most wants them. Measures must be taken at once to remedy this serious deficiency.

We say this with the full knowledge that it will require from one to two years to brig reasonably well-drilled and appointed volunteer cavalry into the field. For the present, the loyal equestrian element of Western Virginia and Kentucky, and the mustang-riding rangers of the far West, must be relied on to hasten to the point of danger, and scour the line of country held by the rebels, in the capacity of scouts, outposts and parties of reconnoissance. Perhaps their assistance may prove all that will be needful to sustain Gen. Scott's slow but certain scheme of driving the rebels out of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and so insuring the virtual triumph of the Government over ill-digested insurrection. With the Stars and Stripes once more waving over Richmond, Raleigh and Memphis, sufficient would be gained to demonstrate the vigor of the Government to foreign Powers, and the hopeless future of their treason to the rebels themselves. But the leading traitors of this Southern conspiracy, and the blinded, crazy populace that does their bidding, have thrown in for a desperate stake, and may be expected to stand the hazard of the die to the very last extremity. We may, in a very short space of time, dispose of all the attributes of legitimate warfare which temporarily lend a certain respectability to this terrible internecine conflict. There is very little doubt but what we shall.

We fear, however, our task will not, with that, be finished. We may expect to have no inconsiderable fighting on our hands for a year or two to come; fighting, too, that cannot be done by the most active and efficient foot soldiers in existence. Cavalry will be indispensable; and more cavalry than battles, accident, desertion and disease will leave upon the field in twelve months from now. There is nothing like being prepared for every emergency that may arise. Neither time nor money is wasted in forearming where due forewarning has been given. It may be in the good pleasure of Providence to spare us the horrors of a lengthened contest; yet, under any circumstances, it is better to be ready for the worst. It is better to disband regiments that are never wanted, than to suffer reverses for the want of regiments never raised. Let us, then, delay not a moment. In all probability a large cavalry force, equipped for instant action, will be required to terminate this struggle effectually, and, to have it on hand, a movement towards raising such a corps should instantly be inaugurated. Heavy expenses will be entailed, undoubtedly; but every dollar, thus promptly and liberally laid out, it is more than likely will, in the end, be saved a thousand fold.

The Bitter Fruits.

Virginia, of all the seceded States, is reaping the earliest harvest of secession. From the Blue Ridge to the Atlantic she is trampled over by armed men—her homes disquieted, and terror gathered around their hearthstones—her people driven from peaceful industry and stripped of their property by a reckless soldiery. The rude music of the fife and drum breaks the repose of the Sabbath, and the blasphemy of rough and profane men usurps the place of prayer. Her cities are camps, and her towns garrisons. Her commerce is annihilated, her trade destroyed, and her business reduced to the standard of daily interchanges of the simplest necessaries of life. Freedom of opinion, of speech, and action, are as thoroughly extinguished in Eastern Virginia as in the most despotic monarchy in the world. The supremacy of the law has given place to the reign of the demagogues, and a constitutional judiciary is superseded by the irresponsible tyranny of vigilance committees.

Virginia has been made the dupe of more than her own folly. She is the victim of the hypocrisy, the selfishness, and the far-reaching and calculating villainy of the Gulf States. Elated by the hollow praises of Virginian chivalry, and tempted by the empty honor of possessing the Capital of a Southern Confederacy, her vanity and her pride hurried her into a struggle, in which, whoever may triumph, she must be, to an incalculable degree, the greatest sufferer. The Cotton States wanted Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, not because their interests were united with those of the South, nor because their natural *status* was with the South, but as a broad border, a debateable land between them and the North. When war should be waged, these States would be the camping-ground of armies, while their own quiet would be undisturbed, their own homes secure. The majority of the people in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, seeing the snare set for them, avoided it by remaining loyal to the Union, while Virginia, with a blind fatuity, rushed upon her fate.

More than a hundred thousand men are now in Eastern Virginia, and another hundred thousand are on the march to join them. Bloody battles must soon be fought on her soil, to be followed by others still more sanguinary. No matter who shall be at first victorious, no matter what the remote results of this rebellion may be, who doubts that Virginia is to be swept over by a loyal army, preceded by a beaten, starving, disheartened body of rebels retreating before it. Admit the boast of the South that it is "a far cry to Lon

"Awe," and that she will retreat, if need be, before the advancing forces of the North, leaving the final battle to be fought by the burning heats and miasmatic exhalations of a climate deadly to northern constitutions, still their first stand must be made in Virginia, and their retreat must be across Virginia. But while Virginia homes are desolated, and all her interests paralyzed by the ghastly presence of war, their own homes are peaceful, their own firesides secure. The sounds of war are too far off to excite alarm. Their people repose in quiet at night, and pursue undisturbed their avocations by day. True, their commerce is annihilated, but the industry of the interior is uninterrupted. The farmer ploughs and sows in the assurance that his fields will not be trodden by the march of armies, nor his grain be destroyed before harvest. Their cities and towns are quiet, and save the mournful news of the death of kindred and friends on distant battle-fields, borne back by fugitives, war has to them no peculiar horrors. It may be felt in the pressure of the necessities which it imposes, possibly in hunger and destitution, while its deadly blight, its blasting horrors, fall upon Virginia in all their terrible intensity. All the exhaustion of blood and treasure, all the mighty sorrows, all the agitations, the excitements of hope and fear, the demoralization, the enmities and revenges incident to war, are hers.

These are the self-imposed tortures, the retributions, which the madness of Virginia reserved for herself. Not deeper, when she shall have come to her senses, will be her humiliation and remorse, as she looks upon the bitter fruits of her folly, than will be her execration and hatred of the South, whose selfishness and duplicity betrayed her into her fatal career.

Cotton Culture in Africa.

From the unsettled condition of affairs in the Cotton States, and the fears in regard to the future cotton supply in England, it has been determined to open new sources, which shall relieve Manchester from the contingencies of a servile insurrection, and the dependence upon the Southern States for the principal staple of British manufactures. The discoveries of Dr. LIVINGSTONE in Southeastern Africa induced the British Government to furnish him with ample appliances to develop the resources of that region, with an eye to its capacities for cotton growing. In the course of twenty or thirty years, no doubt, considerable quantities of cotton will be exported thence; but, as it will take years to civilize that portion of Africa, no large amount can be depended upon from the neighborhood of the Zambezi. The researches of BURTON, SPEKE, PETHERICK, BARTH, DU CHAILLU, and others, have demonstrated that the whole of inter-tropical Africa is a cotton-producing region. It was, however, the fortune of our countryman, Mr. BOWEN, to describe to the American public the remarkable country of Yoruba, the field of his missionary labors. Though a portion of the country was traversed by MUNGO PARK, and noticed by the LANDERS, yet its true condition was imperfectly known until the publication of BOWEN's account of his labors and researches. These have supplied us with a definite idea of what the native Africans are doing on their own soil, and give a higher impression of native character than we have generally received. There is no doubt, in fact, that the Valley of the Niger is destined to play an important part in the great drama of the future.

The district known as Yoruba is situated in that extensive and fertile portion of Central Africa which lies North of the Bight of Benin and West of the Niger, upon the elevated table land, commencing about fifty miles from the coast. It lies between the parallels of 7° and 10° North latitude, and 2° and 6° East longitude. It is about two hundred and fifty miles from East to West, and nearly two hundred from North to South. Owing to its elevated position and its topographical features, it is almost entirely free from the miasmatic influences which infest the lands bordering upon the sea-shore. There are several tribes having a kindred relation to the Yoruba people and speaking that language, whose country extends as far as the coast. The Egba Kingdom is the principal of these kindred nations, whose chief city, Abbeokuta, is already famous as the centre of the cotton-producing region, and as the dépôt whence cotton is now exported to England. The number of people speaking the Yoruba language is estimated at from three to four millions. Many of the common arts are practiced among them. Among these are the working of iron, copper and lead, the manufacture of swords, knives, hoes, axes and adzes; silk and cotton spinning, tailoring and weaving, soap making, brewing, dyeing, manufacture of palm and grass hats, shoes and boots, sandals, saddles, bridles, and other articles. In one of the neighboring tribes in Nufe, glass is manufactured, of a quality unsurpassed in Europe. The larger part of the population is employed in agriculture, in which they display very astonishing industry and proficiency.

The chief commercial interest now attached to Yoruba, however, is the fact that it has commenced the exportation of cotton to the British market, and that with proper vigor the supply of cotton from that and other interior regions can be made to rival the supply from the Southern States. It is an ascertained fact that cotton can be sent from Lazoo, the port of shipment of Yoruba, to Liverpool, at a far less cost than it can be possibly done from Mobile or New-Orleans. Cotton of as good a quality as the Uplands of Georgia or Alabama can be placed in Liverpool at the expense to the shipper of 8 cents per lb. The staple is equal to that of the Southern States, and usually averages the same price. In fact, it is supposed that the seeds of that description of American cotton must have been carried from the region of the Niger. If so, it is singular that the Africans should have supplied to the Southern States both the labor and the plant by which that labor has been rendered so valuable as to tighten their fetters and keep them in more hopeless bondage. Cotton is a native African plant, indigenous to its soil, growing perennially and luxuriantly over nearly every portion of Africa, and yet, till recently, the possibility as well as propriety of stimulating its systematic culture there has either met with incredulity, indifference or opposition. It would be an act not only of poetic justice, but of highest wisdom, to aid that race which is so well adapted to cotton culture, to grow on their soil, by free labor and for their own profit, what in sixty years, in a distant land, and by the unpaid toil of their own children, has proved to be the dependence of England, and the means of consigning so many millions to Slavery. It would be an act of retributive justice to overthrow slave-grown cotton in America by African cotton-growers wielding the peaceful implements of agriculture. The possibility of achieving this capital result is now accepted by British cotton-spinners, and if the system established in England for the encouragement of the Yoruba cotton culture receives the impulse we may expect it to gain from events in America, the time of realization will be vastly expedited.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATEERING IN FRANCE.—We give place this morning to an abstract of a discussion of privateering in that important body, the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The immediate interest of the topic, the weight attached to such names as those of MICHEL CHEVALLIER, the Baron DUPIN, WOLOWSKI, PELLAT, GIRAUD, and the other participants in the debate, and the amount of historical and statistical erudition it evoked, render the report highly instructive and authoritative. It will be seen that the balance of logical, moral and political considerations was adverse to the right; while the argument in its favor was that which has done veteran service—that no other means is so available for equalizing the naval force of a third-rate Power, with that of a great maritime State. The sense of the Academy was evidently hostile to the system.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Skirmish at Fairfax Court-House—Number of the Rebels Slain—Who Were Among Them—Confiscation in Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

Every day serves to confirm the accounts given by Lieut. TOMPKINS and his dragoons of the fight at Fairfax Court-house. I have just conversed with an intelligent gentleman from Fairfax, who says that the Secessionists themselves admit that the number killed was not less than twenty. I have been put in possession of a letter from Fairfax County, written by an intelligent citizen, from which I have made the following extract: "—— (a Secessionist) has come home; can't stand such fighting as they had at the Court-house. He says twenty men tried to kill TOMPKINS; that they shot two horses under him, and must have sent balls through his cap, but he wheeled continuously, and shot every time he wheeled. Also said their bravest man was FAYETTE SOMERS, and that MURRAY MASON (a brother of Senator MASON) ran. The man whom TOMPKINS ordered off his horse, and whose horse he rode here, was DOUGLAS FORREST, son of Commodore FORREST, resigned. 'Tis my opinion, after putting this and that together, that FAYETTE will strive hard for the glory of killing TOMPKINS."

Lieut. TOMPKINS, who has shown such first-rate qualities as a partisan leader, is a native of Old Point Comfort, Va. I have a confused account of his history, but believe that he is the son of a soldier or officer, and that, although he entered the service as a common soldier, he has somehow received some education at West Point. I have seen a pass given by him to a Union citizen of Fairfax to visit Washington, which is bold and masculine in outline, yet perfectly correct in orthography and syntax. We shall probably hear more of him during the progress of the war, unless, unfortunately, he be prematurely cut off by the active and personal hostility of the enemy.

The events now transpiring in Virginia bring us a forcible realization of those which characterized the English and American revolutions in which citizens and neighbors are arrayed against each other in fierce hostility. Not only neighbors, but families are divided on the momentous issues involved in the civil war. We who live here on the border have a sad experience of these melancholy effects of civil war, and the best and firmest friends of the Union and of freedom in this region find themselves separated from, and cut off from communication with their nearest and dearest friends and relatives. Without exaggeration, "these are times that try men's souls," when "Summer friends and sunshine patriots" are weighed in the balance.

I have been furnished with the following certificate of a rebel officer, of property taken from a loyal citizen, under circumstances which demonstrate the unprincipled recklessness of the enemies of the Union. It seems that Mr. JOHN H. GORGAS, of Alexandria, or Fairfax County, was charged by the Secessionists with giving information to the Government of the intended removal of flour from a mill in the neighborhood, to be used by the secession troops. He denies having given the information, but his property, nevertheless, has been taken by the rebel forces, and is to be held until he disproves the charge. It is not proposed to try and convict him on positive evidence; but he must come forward with evidence to prove a negative, and unless he can clear himself, his property is to be confiscated. The certificate is as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS ALEXANDRIA DEPARTMENT, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, June 5, 1861.

Received of JOHN H. GORGAS, two wagons and an ambulance; one set double harness, valued at $300, and two horses, valued at $270, to be used in the service of the State of Virginia. The above property will be kept here until Mr. GORGAS shall appear and disprove the charges of treason brought against him. The property subject to the orders of Gen. BEAUREGARD, commander of the forces of Virginia.

B. S. EWELL, Lieut.-Col. Virginia Volunteers.

It is evident that on this principle of action the Virginia rebels may confiscate all the property of the Union men of the State without difficulty. It is only necessary to charge a man with treason, or with giving aid and comfort to the Union, to found a claim to his whole estate. The State, it seems, is not called upon to prove the charge, but the citizen must disprove it, or suffer robbery without hope of redress. We are not told, either, what sort of evidence of innocence will be required; but it is not to be presumed that the statement of a Union man would be taken. The victim must find his compurgators among the Secessionists themselves, or surrender all hope of recovering his property. The State authorities are despicable enough to perpetrate any outrage; but it is probable that the rapacity of their troops will be indulged without responsibility upon the helpless friends of Union.

The concluding portion of this dispatch is interesting, inasmuch as it furnishes positive evidence of the presence of BEAUREGARD in Virginia, if, indeed, that allegation be not as false as the act it is intended to sanction is rapacious. BEAUREGARD professes, in a recent letter, to lament that circumstances will deny him the pleasure of visiting the Old Dominion, and if he be actually in command here at this time, the fact shows that he has the vanity to keep up the popular curiosity as to his whereabouts, by dodging about in a clandestine way.

It is rumored that this rebel hero has been in Washington during the present week, and that he spent two nights and a day here. The fact is not at all improbable. He might easily come here in the garb of a market-man, without running a great risk of discovery. There are few here who would recognize him, except Army officers, and they would not know him thus disguised.

OBSERVER.

The Australasian—A Card from the Passengers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the Cunard line steamer *Australasian*, from Liverpool to New-York, desire, on approaching our destined port, to record our united satisfaction in every respect at the voyage we have made across in her. The performance of it in such a short space of time, against continued head winds, we consider to be a maritime feat, exciting daily our admiration of the high capabilities, comfort and safety of the noble ship, and of the vigilance and management of Capt. COOK in her guidance, for which, and for his unvaried kindness and gentlemanly bearing to all, we offer him our warmest acknowledgments. We would also beg leave to offer the same acknowledgments to his most efficient officers. We part with Capt. COOK and them with hearty wishes for their future prosperity and for the success of this fine ship, the *Australasian*, which has only to be known to have her name established as a favorite ship on the line.

Off New-York, on board the Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*, June 5, 1861.

(Signed.) GEO. PILSANT DAWSON,
WM. PRICE,
E. LAFOURCADE,
and the other passengers.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—To say that books are neglected, in the face of the present national crisis, is merely to repeat a truism applicable to all kinds of merchandise, except to those more immediately connected with war and its attributes. One class of books only—that on military subjects—is the exception, and the demand for these far outruns the supply, although the best text books are all of home production, and the United States has been fertile in creditable productions of this nature, while the English Press (until the late volunteer excitement) could scarcely show a single work beyond the mere technical rules and regulations of the service. Gen. SCOTT'S *Infantry Tactics*, Major GILHAM'S *Manual of Instructions for Volunteers and Militia*, Col. HARDEE'S *Tactics*, Capt. VIELE'S *Hand-Book for Active Service*, GIBBON'S *Artillerist's Manual*, BENTON on *Ordnance and Gunnery*, and many others that might be named, form the only stock now in demand at the book-stores, and they are works which, in their practical application to the purposes intended, do honor to the service that produces them. It is worthy of remark that one of the most useful little manuals of the kind, *The Volunteer's Hand-Book*, is prepared by JAMES K. LEE, of the *First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers*, and is published at *Richmond, Va.*

—The success of *Dr. Alexander Carlyle's Autobiography* will probably be the means of drawing from their dusty abodes many similar manuscripts. One is already announced of equal interest—*My Own Life and Times*, by Dr. THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Minister of Jedburgh, whose career was also of patriarchal extent, as he died in 1830, in the *ninetieth* year of his age. He was one of GEORGE III.'s chaplains, and one of the very few people who lived through the whole of that long and eventful reign. Dr. SOMERVILLE, in his lifetime, published two important historical works on *The English Revolution* and the *Reign of Queen Anne*. The present autobiography was written for publication after a lapse of fifty years, so that it is fair to anticipate some important revelations, social or political.

—It is not without some regret that the name of Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON is seen figuring among the authors in Mr. BENTLEY'S list of forthcoming books. *Martyrs to Circumstance* is the name of her work; and, though it probably has no bearing on the facts which have given so much present notoriety to her name, a severe taste would scarcely approve of the selection of the time for publication.

—The English Astronomer Royal, Prof. G. B. AIRY, has undertaken the part of Histonographer to the late Solar Eclipse, and has a work in press which will give the whole value of the physical and astronomical results that accrued from it, by means of a comparative analysis of the numerous observations that were made upon each separate phenomenon. The expedition for discovering it in North Spain was organized by Prof. AIRY; one of the gentlemen who accompanied him, Mr. GALTON, (author of the *Art of Travel*,) gives an interesting account of the trip in the lately published collection—volume of *Vacation Rambles*, just brought out by Messrs. MACMILLAN, of Cambridge. The instances of sudden absence of mind at the critical moment of observation, which always takes place on such occasions, are curious. Mr. GALTON, though a practiced hand, confesses that *his fault* was not noting the moment of totality of eclipse, and mentions the case of an eminent photographer who went with an immense paraphernalia, overland, at a great expense, on purpose to photograph the Eclipse. Everything was prepared, the day was glorious, the totality came on, and the slide of the camera was carefully inserted. When all had passed, and in due time the dark chamber was opened, it was found that the operator had *forgotten to put his plate into the slide!*

—*Essays and Reviews*, now in its *eighth* edition, is still the theme of every clerical pen in England. In addition to Mr. MURRAY'S forthcoming *Aids to Faith*, by MANSEL, RAWLINSON & Co., another work, claiming to be an authoritative answer, is announced from Oxford, by Messrs. PARKER, as a volume of *Replies to the Essays and Reviews*, by the Rev. Drs. WORDSWORTH, H. J. ROSE, GOULBURN, HEARTLEY, and WM. J. JONES, (all writers of known ability,) with a Preface by Dr. WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford. Dr. CUMMING also enters the field with *Popular Answers to Essays and Reviews*, being lectures delivered in various places; and another publishing house, Messrs. SANDERS & OTLEY, have in press an answer to the *seven* fatal essays, by *seven* clergymen, in *seven* volumes, or one volume to each—surely ample space for the demolition of an adversary. One of the most telling pamphlets on the subjects shows that, instead of being novelties, nearly all the heterodox opinions of the Essays were foreshadowed in the work of a clergyman now on the Episcopal bench. The translation of *Schbeermache's Introduction to the Gospel of St. Luke*, by Dr. CONNOP THISWALD, Bishop of St. David's, which appeared in the year 1825. One inevitable result of the controversy will be to leave the English clergy much better informed on the progress of sacred criticism and literature than it *found* them.

—Miss MANNING, who will probably go down to posterity as "*Mary Powell*," from the name of her most popular book, is not only a pleasant writer herself, but, like St. Patrick, "comes of decent people." Some glimpses of a very delightful family circle are given in her lately published *Family Pictures*. The central figure on the group is her great-uncle, *Joseph Paice*, whom CHARLES LAMB called "the most consistent living model of modern politeness," as all the readers of "ELIA" must remember; and on another occasion said indignantly, "Why JOSEPH PAICE was as *real* a person as JOSEPH HUME, and a great deal pleasanter." Mr. PAICE was one of the old school of English merchants, the friend of Sir FRANCIS BARING, I. I. ANGERSTEIN, and the merchant princes of that stamp, and it was in his counting-room that CHARLES LAMB was placed, on leaving the Blue Coat, till the interests of Mr. COVENTRY, (one of the "de Beuchens of the Temple,") who was Governor of the South Sea House, obtained him a clerkship in that establishment, which he afterwards exchanged for his desk in the India House, obtained by Mr. PAICE'S interest with Sir F. BARING. The details given of Mr. PAICE'S career of self-sacrificing benevolence are of the most touching character. Mr. MANNING, of Cambridge, to whom CHARLES LAMB wrote with more geniality than to any other correspondent, was one of the same family, and much remains to be told of him, which we hope will one day see the light.

—The long-promised version of MOMMSEN'S *History of Rome, from its Rise to its Decline*, may at last be looked for, volumes 1 and 2, translated, with the author's concurrence, by Rev. W. P. DICKSON, with an introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ, being on the eve of publication by Mr. BENTLEY, in crown octave.

—*The History of Scottish Poetry, from the Middle Ages to the close of the Seventeenth Century*, is a posthumous work of the late learned and laborious Dr. IRVING, of the Advocates' Library, the biographer of GEORGE BUCHANAN and author of the lives of Scottish *literati* in the *Encyclopedia Brittanica*. It will be published by Messrs. EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS, and is only one of a number of books—all relating to the history and literature of Scotland—announced by that enterprising house. Among them are Professor DALZIEL'S *Annals of the University of Edinburgh*; *Specimens of Ancient Gallic Poetry*, collected in 1512-'29, by DEAN MCGREGOR, edited by WM. F. SHENE; *Characteristics of old Church Architecture in the Mainland and Western Isles of Scotland*, by T. S. MUIR; Professor SAMPSON'S *Islands of the Forth*; a new volume of *West Highland Popular Tales*, by J. F. CAMPBELL, &c., &c.

—The *Life of William Pitt*, by the Earl of Stanhope, of which the first instalment is about appearing, is undoubtedly the novelty of the day in England, and affords, from the early copies given to the Press for notice, abundance of interesting extracts. Though the most characteristic portion of the Premier's papers were destroyed by Bishop TOMLINE, enough remains to impart novelty to the story, particularly PITT'S letters to his mother, which indicate a warmth of feeling that the young statesman never had credit for. Lord STANHOPE'S intimacy with the contemporaries and successors of PITT is a qualification which another biographer cannot hope to possess, and the information derived from them gives much "unwritten history" that would otherwise have perished for want of a narrator. On one occasion Lord STANHOPE states, that he asked Sir ROBERT PEEL whether, in ancient or modern history, he could recall any instance of a husband and son who occupied the same relative positions and could be contemplated with the like pride, that Lady CHATHAM must feel in regarding the Earl of Chatham and WILLIAM PITT. *When they next met*, Sir ROBERT PEEL said he had carefully reflected, but no parallel case occurred to him nearer than that afforded by PHILIP, of Macedon, and ALEXANDER the Great—an amusing instance of the Baronet's habitual caution in not committing himself rashly.

— After being "*out of print*" for several years, a really well-edited and elaborate edition of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU'S "Letters and Works" is being brought out by Mr. BOHN, in his *English Gentleman's Library*, a new series, in handsome octavo size, well printed, and with fine steel portraits. It is based on the edition by her great-grandson, Lord WHARNCLIFFE, but includes important additions from the original MSS. A new memoir and illustrated notes by the editor, Mr. MAY THOMAS, who has explored every available source for information. The character of this remarkable woman—a puzzle to her own as well as to succeeding generations—probably has now found all the elucidation it can meet with, and the present edition must continue to be the standard one. In the same series is included the first complete and collective edition, arranged in chronological order, of HORACE WALPOLE'S *Correspondence*, to form nine volumes, richly embellished, and other works of the same character are to follow, so that the series will not belie its title. Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co., of New-York, are the agents for it, and all the other serial literature of Mr. BOHN'S publishing.

— *History of the Ojibway Indians*, with especial reference to their conversion to Christianity, by Rev. PETER JONES, ("Kahkenaquonaby,") Indian missionary, with a memoir of the author, is just published in London.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Saints Fond of Theatricals—Annual Tour of the Mormon Dignitaries—The News from the East—Views of an Apostle on the Pending Struggle—Business Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 17, 1861.

The Theatre of this city closed on Saturday, for the season, with the performance of "Paul Pry," and "Mr. and Mrs. White." Semi-weekly the house has been filled, crammed, and, on the last night, tickets were at a considerable cash premium. These statements are somewhat modified by the fact that 500 persons are amply sufficient to raise the temperature of this little theatre almost to the "suffocation" figure. It is much talked of and hoped that next Winter's performances will inaugurate the new theatre, that is to be built. Nothing, however, is done towards it yet, apparently, nor towards the recommencement of the "Temple," also much talked about.

Sixty-four head of cattle, belonging to J. M. HOCKADAY, have been siezed for sale, under a writ of execution in favor of Mr. ESPENCHIED.

BRIGHAM and a party of other Mormon dignitaries and devotees, are now out on a tour in the southern parts of the Territory, it being customary for them to make some such trip annually, the direction, however, varying. I suppose the spiritual interests of the Latter-Day Church have need of the attention of the "Prophet" occasionally, in the more remote locations of the "Faithful," as it is one of the weaknesses of poor human nature to slide off from the right way, the "broad road" being so much easier to travel in, or rather to keep in while you are traveling.

The mails from the East begin to shorten the time of travel, which no doubt they will do more and more as the time advances for the commencement of the new contract. There was a good deal of talk, a short time ago, of the possibility of the Overland Mail failing, but the very vigorous advancement of the "sinews of war" in the East, as shown by late telegraphic dispatches, seems to have dispelled all fear of the Government not finding means sufficient to uphold mail contractors, as well as to give a good account of the Secessionists. So we hear no more of the anticipated uncertainty of our mail arrivals.

We surely have more than weekly newspapers in this city now, for a "club" is established here which obtains dispatches containing the last Eastern news by each Pony; and in a few hours after, the *Mountaineer* or the *News*, mostly the latter, publishes the dispatches in an "Extra," which, of course, is most greedily caught up and devoured, and digested till the Pony brings another batch. The following extract from a recent sermon by Apostle GEORGE A. SMITH, may serve to illustrate the Mormon views of the present phase of the "irrepressible conflict" in the East:

"ABE LINCOLN, the present President of the United States, that was—at any rate he occupies the seat and claims the title, and presides over a portion of the Union at Washington, in name—this man is the representative of the religious enthusiasm of the country. For the last thirty years there has been a constant stirring up and firm exertion on the part of the North to get up a crusade against Slavery, to make the men who live in the Southern States turn over their slaves. I was raised in the State of New-York, and recollect the early movements in this matter. At that time a great many men held slaves. We drove our slaves to Virginia and sold them for the money, and got full pay. We immediately began to feel sorry for them, and began to feel that it was very wicked to keep negroes, seeing we had got the money for ours. Our State was free from Slavery, and we desired all the Virginians to turn their negroes loose. We grew more and more conscientious about it. The pulpit took the lead, the Sunday schools, and every other religious influence that could be brought to bear. Mr. LINCOLN now is put into power by that priestly influence, and the presumption is, should he not find his hands full by the secession of the Southern States, the spirit of priestcraft would force him, in spite of his good wishes and intentions, to put to death, if it was in his power, every man that believes in the divine mission of JOSEPH SMITH, or that bears testimony of the doctrines he preached. * * * * * It was this influence that brought us trouble during the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Republican organs whipped Mr. BUCHANAN into the Utah war, and they then whipped him for getting into it; and they whipped him until he got out of it the best he could, and then they whipped him awfully for getting out. They meant to keep him there until the work of destruction was done. But thank the Lord, the Latter-day-Saints yet live, and yet have an influence, and they are yet felt."

Yesterday a very heavy thunder-storm broke over this valley, soaking the earth an inch or two deep. Previously, we had experienced some rather severe night-frosts, which it is reported have killed a good deal of peach and apricot blossoms.

The stores have been buying in grain all Winter and Spring, paying out merchandise therefor. But it has been a hard matter to get any from the stores for anything short of the hard cash. The cash price for wheat all Winter was a little rising on a dollar. Now the price is advancing a little.

City Creek, the stream that waters this city, though affording ample water-power for mills, has not been used for this purpose to a great extent. Recently, however, HEBER C. KIMBALL has built a linseed oil mill on it, and, it is said, will have a pair of burr-stones in it, too, to grind wheat or chop grain. BRIGHAM YOUNG has also just opened a wool carding mill on the same stream.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of ADAM HILL, a German tailor, fifty-four years of age, was found, yesterday, in the dock, foot of Stanton-street, East River, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon it. No testimony as to how the deceased got into the water could be obtained, and the jury rendered a verdict of "found drowned." An unknown woman, about thirty years of age, was found in the East River, near the foot of Jackson-street. She had dark brown hair, and wore a striped basque, striped shawl and frock. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of "death by drowning" was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
MAISON DOREE,
By F. MARTINEZ.
Having fitted up in the most elegant style the
OLD PENNIMAN MANSION,
No. 42 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET,
UNION-SQUARE,
I will open the same for the inspection of the public on Saturday, the 8th inst. The house has been fitted up at great cost, with special reference to meeting the wants of citizens, and in all its appointments is perfect and complete. The rooms are spacious and elegant, and furnished in a style to suit the most fastidious. The establishment will be THROWN OPEN FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 8th and 10th insts.

[Advertisement.]

A great opportunity now offered for buying elegant Spring carpetings; English medallion velvet, 6¼ wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, window shades, table and piano covers, matting, oil-cloths, at greatly reduced prices; the largest stock in this City, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms. Buyers are particularly invited to examine the stock at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

PARKER—NISBET.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Hall, Lieut. DAINGERFIELD PARKER, U. S. A., and AMELIA, daughter of the late M. Nisbet, of Philadelphia.

SMITH—GREGORY.—In Greenville, Ala., on Monday, June 3, HORACE SMITH, Jr., of New-York, to ANNA, daughter of OSSIAN GREGORY, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

GEER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Nathan D. Geer, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place, at her late residence, No. 192 West 29th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 8, of dropsy, CATHARINE SMITH, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John D. Smith, No. 102 Greene-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CLUSSMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, Dr. WILLIAM H., son of the late Charles L. Clussman, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, John A. and Lewis H. Clussman, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Close, Esq., No. 79 Madison-st.

COLEMAN.—In Florence, S. C., WILLIAM COLEMAN, of Cornwall, Penn.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 57 Bank-st., this day, (Monday) June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 9, SEABURY KISSAM, Counselor-at-law.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 43 Concord-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

POMEROY.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, GEORGE DORMAN, son of Charles W. and Eunice R. Pomeroy, aged 4 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 135 East 42d-st., this day, (Monday,) June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

KELLOCK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 9, suddenly, JOHN KELLOCK, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers, George, William and James, and of his brothers-in-law, Robert Hamilton, David M. Earl and James H. Orr, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Charles-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

VICTORY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 8, at No. 32 Flatbush-av., MARY A. E., beloved wife of John P. Victory, aged 22 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the above-mentioned residence, this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 9, THOMAS JENKINS, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, June 10, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Sarjeant, Clinton-av., between Gates and Green, without further invitation.

BUTLER.—JOHN BUTLER, aged 74 years.

The funeral will be held from the First Reformed Dutch Church at Tarrytown, Westchester County, this (Monday) morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of his sons, John, Henry L. and George Butler, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

FOYE.—In East New York, on Sunday, June 9, of congestion of the brain, MICHAEL EYRE FOYE, Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 37 years.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, June 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Howard House, East New-York. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

HAMILTON.—In Elizabeth City, on Saturday, June 8, ELIZA C., wife of Alexander H. Hamilton, aged 21 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Joseph G. Ogden, No. 137 Water-st., Elizabeth City, N. J.

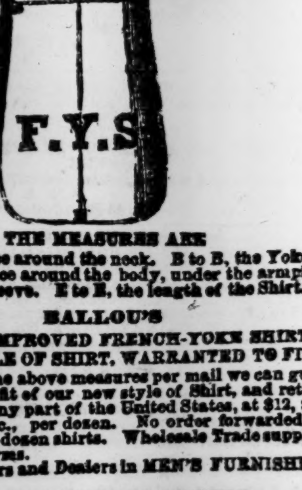
POST.—On Saturday, June 8, after a long and painful illness, ANDREW POST, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Hackensack, N. J., this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock.

PETRIE.—At Griggsville, Pike County, Ill., on Monday, June 3, EMMA, only child of the late Carlos D. and Ann Eliza Petrie, in the 15th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 323.—June 8, 1861.
61, 33, 69, 17, 78, 22, 62, 75, 20, 4, 25, 70, 63.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 324.—June 8, 1861.
11, 13, 53, 62, 3, 27, 19, 56, 39, 73, 54, 51, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.
BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

LYONS'
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,
The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.
LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
B. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine depot, 202 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

BOOK-BUYERS, ATTENTION!
ONLY TEN DAYS MORE.
CLOSE OF THE
GREAT SALE OF BOOKS
AT NO. 625 BROADWAY.
Book-buyers wishing to avail themselves of the present unprecedented opportunity to procure good books at an average of
LESS THAN HALF PRICE,
Are invited to avail themselves of the present occasion to add to their libraries, as the sale at the present list prices will
POSITIVELY CLOSE ON THE 18TH INST.
The Books are all in good order and warranted perfect.
Please call and examine the stock.
H. W. DERBY, No. 625 Broadway.

VOLUNTEER'S CAMP AND FIELD BOOK,
Containing
USEFUL AND GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE ART AND SCIENCE OF WAR FOR THE LEISURE MOMENTS OF THE SOLDIER.
By JOHN P. CURRY.
1 vol. 18mo, 144 pages. 25 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
A liberal discount to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

HOME GUARD WASHINGTON GREYS,
EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.
The Ex-Officers and Members of this Regiment, not attached to any of the Companies now organized, and the members of the original Company of the Home Guard, are requested to assemble at the armory, Centre Market, on MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock.
EX-COL. JOHN W. AVERY, President.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

TIMELY WARNING.—EVERY MOTHER should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician which has stood the test of many, many years and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., we have never seen its equal.
We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY
That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW AGAIN.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years exclusively to the care of children. She has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactory and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

MRS. WINSLOW VS. CRYING CHILDREN.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and
THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW
for the health of their children, by the use of her invaluable article.
Beware of Counterfeits.
None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP VANGUARD,
And will be opened by WEDNESDAY, 12th inst.,
500 of those white French China Dinner sets, 180 pieces, $27.
Our numerous customers who were disappointed some little time since, in consequence of our running out of these desirable sets, can now have an opportunity of supplying themselves.
ALSO,
Fine Brooklyn cut glass Goblets, per doz. $4; Champagnes, $3 25; Clarets, $3; Wines, $1 50. Set of 4 Decanters, $8 75.
Silver-plated ware, and other goods at equally low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
BATHING CLASSES.
1861.
Arrangements have been made for the season, as follows:
J. HALL, BATTERY, AND J. CLOYD, HOBOKEN.
Season Tickets, $4 50; Single Tickets, each 18 cents, or seven for $1; to be had at the Library, Astor-place, and down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THADDEUS V. TABER, Chairman Class Committee.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY afternoon, the 8th inst., in Wall-st., or in going from the Brooklyn Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange, to the Park Bank, through Nassau-st., 12 one thousand dollar bonds of U. S. 6 per cent. coupons of 1881, 10 of which are payable to Joseph Lawrence, President, or bearer, dated Washington, Feb. 25, 1861, Nos. 85 to 94, and two bonds, payable to Bank of Commerce, New-York, or bearer, dated Washington, April 10, 1861. Also, 12 $1,000 each, 12 per cent. U. S. Treasury Notes, dates and numbers as yet not known, payable to D. Anderson, and indorsed by him without recourse. Also, a bill of the same from E. Morrison, Banker, No. 17 Nassau-st. Also, a note made by Chas. H. Delavan for $16,400, payable to the President and Directors of the Manhattan Bank, and marked paid, April 16, 1861. All the above were in a yellow paper envelope, sealed and marked outside Chas. H. Delavan, U. S. Securities. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to No. 80 Gold-st., or No. 102 West 23d-st.
CHARLES H. DELAVAN.

PLATED GOODS AT RETAIL.—I AM OFfering my fine assortment of Plated Urns, Cake Baskets, Casters, Coffee Pots, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., by retail, at the usual wholesale prices. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING, AT RETAIL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MILITARY BLANKETS, BUNTING,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE DELAINES,
FLAG SILKS, &c.
FLAGS AND BANNERS
MADE TO ORDER IN OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering at Retail,
The ENTIRE BALANCE of their
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, DE LAINES
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.
Including
600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 to 12½ cents.
400 pieces yard wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.
400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
100 pieces Gray Goods, for Traveling Dresses, 12½ cents per yard. Very desirable.
300 pieces Canton Poplins, at 30 cents per yard.
400 ORGANDIE ROBES,
from $1 50 to $6 per Robe,
Worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.
200 pieces best quality Printed French Organdies, at 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 35 cents.
280 pieces best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 and 70 cents.
325 pieces Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, at 9 cents per yard.
175 pieces Barege Anglais, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid and Broche Barege Anglais, from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.
50 pieces Barege Anglais, two yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.
50 pieces Mozambique, two yards wide, from 65 to 75 cents per yard.
500 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
GRENADINE ROBES
From $7 to $20 per Robe; usual price, from $18 to $50.
160 pieces Striped and Small Plaid FOULARD SILKS, from 35 to 40 cents per yard.
Small Plaid and Gray CHENE SILKS, from 50 cents per yard and upwards. Very choice Styles.
160 pieces GRENADINES, from 40 to 50 cents per yard—reduced from 80 cents and $1 per yard
1,600 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half-price.
OTHER GOODS REDUCED IN PROPORTION.
Citizens and Strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our Stock, and compare our Prices before purchasing.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring
TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail:
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

WINDOW SHADES.
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At No. 473 Broadway, (late Beckman & Co.)
For cash on delivery.
Large and valuable Stock of
SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND LACE MANTILLAS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, HOSIERY,
with a full assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, &c., &c.
All of which must be sold out as soon as possible.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

BAREGE LAMA,
Two yards wide.
HALF-PRICE.
LEGRAIN'S,
No. 779 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE.
28 inches and 2 yards wide. Best Paris quality. To be found only at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

100 WHITE EMBROIDERED FLOUNCED ROBES.
AT $5 AND $7 50 EACH.
50 FLOUNCED APPLIQUE LACE ROBES
At $15 00 EACH.
Also a large lot of EMBROIDERED CAPES, ZOUAVE JACKETS AND VESTS, EMBROIDERED SPENCERS, &c., &c.,
At less than half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
BLACK SILKS, very handsome, 75 cts., worth $1 12½.
GRAY BAREGES, 2 yards wide, 25 cts., worth 50 cts.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cts., worth 50 cts.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6¼c., 8c. and 10c.
Besides innumerable other goods at astounding low prices.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

DOMESTIC COTTONS.
ATLANTICS, PACIFICS, PEPPERALLS, BATES, JAMES' STEAM MILLS, UTICAS, &c.
A full line of the above goods, with a general assortment of
JEANS, COLORED CAMBRICS, TICKS, &c.,
always on hand, at the lowest market prices for cash or credit.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRESS TRIMMINGS
At an awful sacrifice, at the
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
BUTTONS, GIMPS, BINDINGS, &c., at
No. 1117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.
N. B.—The attention of dressmakers specially requested.

150 PIECES 5-4 SILK AND WOOL PLAID VALENCIAS.
Suitable for Street or Traveling Suits,
At 50 cents per yard—(value $1.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on
MONDAY, June 10,
A fresh lot of
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
In entirely new designs.
600 Fancy Barege Shawls, at 75c., worth $3.
400 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $1 25, worth $4.
250 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $2, worth $5.
ALSO,
150 Real Grenadine Shawls, at $3, worth $6.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BAREGE ROBES.
DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.
ROBES AT $2, FORMER PRICE $6 AND $7.
ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $9 TO $14.
ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.
ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE $17 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received a splendid assortment of the above
Desirable Goods,
NEW PARIS DESIGNS,
Which they will offer at retail
On MONDAY, June 10,
And after, at very reasonable prices.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY, June 10,
Their entire stock of
LACE MANTLES AND POINTS,
In Chantilly, Pusher and Lama Lace, at 40 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS at $10, (value $15.)
REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $15, (value $22.)
REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $20, (value $30.)
REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $25, (value $37.)
REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $30, (value $45.)
REAL THREAD and PUSHER LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
1,000 PLAIN and FANCY GRENADINE VEILS,
Colors—"Marie Louise," "Vert," "Maroon," "Mode," et "Noir"—ONLY 50 CENTS EACH. (value 75c.)
BROCHE BORDERED DITTO, 75c. EACH, (value $1.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILK GRENADINE FLOUNCED ROBES,
In CHINTZ and CAMAIEUX COLORS,
From $6 to $15 the Robe.
SEVEN VOLANTS EXTRA QUALITY do.,
RICH PARIS DESIGNS,
Only $15 to $20 each,
(About one half the cost of importation.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

50 PIECES BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGES,
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
Will be opened on MONDAY, JUNE 10.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR TRADE.
100 PIECES SATIN PLAID
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
(Formerly sold at 25 cents.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S
PATENT ARMY TRUNK
AND
PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,
Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom,
No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.
Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with mosquito net attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of sail duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete, with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above article, on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
3,000 Knapsacks,
4,000 Haversacks,
1,000 Canteens, covered,
10,000 Water-proof Blankets,
For sale by
F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.
Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st. Ornamental Painters on Silk, Regimental colors, poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 108 South-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FIVE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ON the City Bank of New-York, Nos. 2 to 6, $200 each, drawn to the order of Charles Thienen. These five certificates were mailed March 10, 1861, at Egg Harbor, N. J., in a letter directed to C. Thienen, care of Edward J. King, No. 62 Broadway, New-York which letter never came to hand. As the said certificates are unindorsed, they are of no value to any person except C. Thienen, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the said certificates to C. THIENEN, No. 69 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle, or can take a place as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as laundress and chambermaid, or would do the housework of a private family. No objections to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 278 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, and to assist in waiting and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to some of the highest families in the City. Can be seen, or address for two days, No. 46 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, AND PLAIN sewer, or chambermaid and washer.—A young woman, with nine years' City reference from her present employer, wishes either of the above situations, or as chambermaid, and assist at washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 810 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing if required, or would do chamber work and take care of children. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 76 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and pastry cook; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 20th st., near 3d av. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK IN a private family; is a first rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer, understands the management of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 West 42d st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as plain cook or to do housework in a private family. She is a first rate washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 43 Perry st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who can give the best testimonials as to capacity and character. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 103 Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, SITuations by two persons—one as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a young girl, from 15 to 16 years of age, to attend to children and sew, or do chamberwork and sew; good recommendations can be had. Can be seen at No. 149 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, waitress, chambermaid and waitress laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references. No objection to the country. Also, by a nice girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl in a private family, as a first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls—one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid, or to do sewing or waiting. Call, for two days, at No. 120 St. Mark's-place. No objections to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, willing girl, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country, as good cook and first-class laundress, makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; no objection to do general housework for a nice family. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages very moderate.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by an American woman a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do the housework of a private family; has no objection to City or country; is a superior washer and ironer; is first rate baker; has four years reference. Address ELLEN, *Times* office, for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl wishes a situation in City or country, at moderate wages. She is also an excellent nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a Protestant girl, to go to the country a short distance. Good reference. Call at 122 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A CApable young woman, a situation as fine laundress, or as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 198 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, with two years' City reference from her present employer, wishes either of the above situations; is a thorough laundress and a good chambermaid; good disposition; no objections to the country. Call at 870 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand if required; for one year past she has done chamberwork and waiting, and taken charge of a baby; excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 West 19th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th st., in the Fancy store.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted by two competent young women, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; wages $8; also, as chambermaid and laundress; does up linens in style; or as waitress. Call or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A most trustworthy and competent girl to do nursing and sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; is also an excellent chambermaid and waitress; will be found a genteel and obliging girl, and always attentive to her employer's interest; values a steady home more than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman desires a situation either as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; has good reference. Call at No. 70 Charles-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; her own baby is two months old; would like to take her baby with her the first week. Can be seen at No. 33 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 124 East 30th st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS STEWARDESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman who is thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in either of the above capacities, on any of the steamboats running from this City; no objection to Europe; is accustomed to traveling; can be highly recommended. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY IN the City or country, desirous of engaging a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic either for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant German young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant-Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AN OPERATOR, WITH HER OWN SEWING machine, who understands her business perfectly, can cut children's clothing, and do fine family sewing, wishes employment by the day or week. She can be seen all day Monday, June 10, or orders can be left, at No. 226 8th-av., near 22d st., in the bakery.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR SERvants, American, German, English, &c., &c. In all cases where members have enlisted for the war, apply at the large Institute and Home for Good Female Servants, corner of 6th-av. and 11th st. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS COMPOSITOR.—WANTED, BY A PRINTer, a situation as compositor; of good steady habits; is willing to make himself useful generally. References as to character given, if required. Address SMITH, Box No. 112, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a man of long practice and highly experienced. Has served in some of the first families in England. He is known to be a first-class trainer of young horses, both to harness and saddle; and can instruct children in horsemanship, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment, which will be found by inquiring from his last employer where he has served for some years, in this City. Has no incumbrance. Will go to any part of the country, if required. Address H. N., at No. 66 University-place, in Mr. Graham's harness store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A sober, industrious young man, lately landed, to work on a farm, or to take care of horses, or make himself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife wish situations. The man understands farming in all its branches; is also a good coachman, groom and gardener. The wife understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first rate; is also a good dairy maid. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also, in the culture of vegetables and flowers; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; and is also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a smart, active, intelligent man, who understands his business perfectly in each department; has obtained several prizes for the best grown grapes, flowers, &c., in this country; lived five years in his last place. Any gentleman wanting such a man will find the advertiser highly qualified. Address UNION, A. Reid's, Florist, &c., No. 807 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young man, who has lived with some of the best families in England and this country; is not afraid of work; is very neat in person; will be found willing and obliging; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; no objection to the country. Any command left at the Drug store, corner 28th st. and Broadway, or No. 114 6th-av., for JAMES, will be attended to for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man in a private family; has long City recommendations from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Gillespie's, No. 71½ East 14th-st., near Union-square.

AS WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE MAN, WITH THE best of recommendations, wants a situation as waiter. No objection to the country or to travel. Address R. M., No. 693 Broadway.

ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.—WANTED, A situation, on a gentleman's place, by an able-bodied Scotchman, who understands farming, and particularly the management of horses. The best of reference given. Address HOPE, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED IN A STOCK BROKERS' OFfice, a boy about 16 years of age. One who resides with his parents, and will be satisfied with a small compensation for the first year, and can be well recommended, may address X, Box No. 3,558 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—6 MEN FOR STEAMERS, 3 PORters, 1 stewardess, 2 clerks for grocery stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE CONCERT ROOM AT HOTEL ST. Julien, Grant-st., S. I. This room offers superior advantages for lectures, concerts or balls, being centrally located; fitted up superior to any room on the Island; will accommodate 700 persons. Apply on the premises. J. HYNES.

TO LET AT VERY CHEAP RENTS—TWO houses on 82d st, and 2d av. at $150; one on 83d st., 3d and 4th avs. Rent $260. They have gas and fixtures, water, &c., and well adapted for respectable families. Apply to JOHN TURNER, paint store, 84th st. and 3d-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM STANLEY, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated among the hills, twenty miles distant; two minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt; land abundant; neat cottage, elegant lawn, shrubbery, garden, shade and fruit trees, pure water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT FISHKILL LANDING—To let for the Summer, with 3½ acres of ground. The house is completely furnished, commands river and mountain views, and location very healthy; has carriage-house and ample stable accommodations. The place is very desirable; terms moderate. Apply to or address DR. DE LA MONTAIGNE, on the premises.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story brown-stone, first-class with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—City, 75 furnished and 30 unfurnished; country, furnished, 31, some of them the finest, within 30 miles of the City. All prices and situations. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size 20x45; dining room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals,
J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address
REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 449 Hudson-st.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A THORoughly capable male French (native) teacher, who speaks and understands English. Such may address J. F. L., Brooklyn P. O., for three days.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 23th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a lady of long experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess or as teacher in a school. She teaches all the English branches, French, Drawing and Painting; can give the best of references. Inquire for ALBANY, at the *Times* Office.

AMANUENSIS OR PRIVATE TEACHER.—A graduate of a New-England College wishes temporary employment as above, or in connection with some journal. References in New-York City. Address N. E. B., Box No. 34, Flushing, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING EXPERIENCE as a teacher, desiring to remain in the vicinity of the City, will teach a portion of the day in a private family in payment for board. Address EGO, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., FOR SALE.—Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the next regular auction sale, WEDNESDAY, June 12, at DISBROW'S, 5th-av., corner of 39th-st., will please enter them at their earliest convenience.

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE, A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board at No. 146 West 16th st., on very reasonable terms. Gas, bath and all modern improvements in the house. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING two or three unoccupied rooms, would let them together or singly, with or without board. The location is unsurpassed; house first class. No. 42 University place, corner 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bedroom, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board at 264 10th-st., on very reasonable terms; gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—NO. 24 EAST TWENTY FIRST ST., near Broadway. Mrs. C. A. LAWRENCE, having returned to the City, will take a few genteel boarders on reasonable terms, if immediate application is made.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR THE SUMMER—A gentleman and wife, or gentleman, wife and daughters, may procure large, airy and elegantly furnished parlors and board which cannot fail to please. Price to suit the times. Call at No. 37 West 30th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, having more room than they require, would let a part or the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished, to a very respectable family, or would take them to board. The house is a very handsome brown stone house, up town, in a very pleasant neighborhood. Address J. B. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASant rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—Southerners and others desirous of obtaining first-class board in one of the most delightful locations in the City, can now be accommodated with suites of rooms elegantly furnished, on the first, second and third floors; also, single rooms for gentlemen. The house is delightfully situated, between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. References exchanged.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE No 32 EAST 14th-st., between 5th-av and Broadway, rooms for families or single gentlemen; also a parlor and extension room, elegantly furnished. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEAsant accommodations for families, or single gentlemen, can be had within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN CLINTON PLACE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained in the central and very desirable location No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th-av. Reference exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN can have a pleasant room in a fine house, with board in a private family, near the new ferry from Chambers st. Address H. P., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—WASHING done, if required. Apply at No. 21 St. Marks place, 8th st.

ROOMS TO LET.—FRONT AND BACK ROOM to let, on second floor, with or without board, at No. 43 Charlton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. Two or three suites of large airy rooms can now be engaged in the Woodland Park House. This spacious mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the river, excellent bathing, boating and fishing; good stabling; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk. Families and single gentlemen desiring a quiet retired country residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th av. and 22d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MILTON, WHO possess more room than is required for their use, are desirous of obtaining a few boarders for the Summer months. The house is large and modern, and occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Hudson. Fruit and vegetables of every kind grow in abundance in the gardens. Fresh milk is supplied from their own cows. The location is healthy, and communicates direct to New-York. Call or direct to C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County.

COUNTRY BOARD AT DANBURY, CONN.—A few single persons or a family, can be accommodated with board for the season, by a private family, in a modern house near Lake Kenosha, 60 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' drive from the dépôt; location high and airy; place well shaded, with good fishing, &c. Can be accommodated with horses and carriage if desired. Apply to or address JAS. YOUNG, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York almost hourly by Railroad and steamboat. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and his wife, a pleasant room and good board, with a private family, not more than half or three-quarters of an hour's ride from the City, where there is plenty of fruit, shade, &c. Address, stating particulars, to C. M. CURRY, No. 249 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can find board in a pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail. The house is surrounded by spacious well-shaded grounds, and is lighted by gas. Reference, J. L. HALSEY, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO GENTLEmen with their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family at Clifton, Staten Island; location very desirable, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Address C. K., Box No. 2,041 Post-office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—A FEW SELECT PARTIES, by calling early, can secure superior accommodations, with board, in one of the most desirably-situated, first-class private residences on the lake. For terms, &c., apply at No. 2 West 25th st., or to GEORGE C. & W. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st. Adults preferred.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT BEDFORD, WESTchester County; very superior accommodations; large double house, with bath, hot and cold water, situated in a handsome lawn of ten acres, fine shade-trees, &c., combining the comforts of a home. Address, for one week, H. B. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, NEAR Glen Cove, L. I.; location perfectly healthy, house close by the salt water, well shaded, good bathing, boating, &c. Terms moderate. Reference J. T. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ON the Hudson, one hour's ride by cars and five minutes' walk from Riverdale dépôt. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED, UNTIL NOvember, near the Hudson River, between Yonkers and Tarrytown, for a gentleman and wife, three children and servant. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,297 Post-office.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Orange and Newark; high ground, healthy location, good board and moderate terms; less than an hour from New-York, with constant communication. Address H. B. G., Box 1,390, Post-office.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, in a private family; a desirable location on the Hudson River, at $10 per week. Address Box No. 4,513 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY REsponsible party, wishing to invest $10,000 in a mining enterprise of great merit, to be developed in London, will please address CAPITAL, Box No. 161 *Times* office, stating where an interview can be had. No agent or broker need apply.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELRY-STORE to let and fixtures for sale. Address J. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, [illegible] lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's [illegible] tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about [illegible] under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in [illegible] from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine [illegible] 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,1[illegible] Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about [illegible] acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity [illegible] with. For further particulars, apply to A. [illegible], No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN D[illegible], on the place.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ABOUT ONE [illegible] distant from New-York, a cottage with seven or eight rooms, partly furnished; two minutes' distant from dépôt; fine view of the Hudson River; plenty of shade and good garden; stores and churches convenient. A respectable party will be liberally dealt with. Apply to JNO. V. ACKER, adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS H. GARRETTSON; Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET, for the summer, at Little Neck, furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell fish in the country; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. [illegible] West st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEAT, COMMODIOUS cottage on Staten Island, North Shore, near the ferry. Stable attached, and grounds improved. Also, a country residence for sale, or exchange for a farm not very far from the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE.—WANTED, FOR the Summer months, a furnished cottage on the east bank of the Hudson River; distance from City Hall not to exceed 30 miles. Address, with full particulars, L. N. & CO., Box No. 1,016 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house on July 3, for a season of ten weeks. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this charming Summer retreat should apply immediately to
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE Keyport will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson st. at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply to C. L. Averry & Co., No. 370 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer *Keyport*, or the proprietor.
H. W. ABBOTT.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Neversink River. We refer to William Torrey, R. & D. B. Railroad office, corner of Fulton and Church sts.; J. T. Porter, No. 195 6th-av.; also W. H. Mills, No. [illegible] Broadway. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT—DOVER PLAINS HOTEL.—This large and spacious 3-story Hotel is now finished and open for the reception of boarders. This Hotel is located in the village of Dover Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, 80 miles from New York. Persons wishing to engage board for the Summer will please address
H. B. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.
Reference—D. D. T. Marshall, No. 388 Broadway; A. S. Hope & Co., No. 276 Greenwich-st.

DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first-class house, situated on the Bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible four times a day, containing all the modern improvements, running water, cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders.
GEO. WIGGINS, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

CLIFF HOUSE AT RYE, ON LONG ISLAND Sound, 25 miles from the City, by the New-Haven Railroad. The place is unsurpassed for its fine scenery, bathing, boating and fishing, being delightfully situated on the Sound; also superior accommodations for stabling. Will open for the season, Monday, June 10th.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, S. I.—Having been enlarged with a new dining room, and bedrooms refurnished and painted, is now open for the reception of guests. Its proximity to the City offers superior advantages to families desiring good accommodations.
J. HYNES, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open. Families or single persons wishing to spend the Summer months can now make their selections of apartments.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HORSES FOR SALE.
A gentleman, about to leave for Europe, wishes to sell his pair of coach horses. They are sixteen hands high; the one bay, the other gray; the latter, a particularly fine animal. Can be seen at the stable, No. 34 West 24th st., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

BUILDING PLOTS ON BERGEN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Several beautifully located plots, from 4 to 16 lots each, at South Bergen, near churches and schools, two miles from Jersey City, by horse railroad every twenty minutes. For particulars, inquire at No. 41 Water st.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., several very good farms from 20 up to 200 acres; these are very valuable farms. Also, several very beautiful country seats. All these places abound in fruit of all kinds; also, one farm of 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on a never-failing stream of water, and in a place that can be constantly employed in customer business. Also, several village houses and lots immediately within the village. Also, for rent, a large house, 12 rooms, with barn, carriage-house, stables, ice-house and a large garden and grounds, will be rented low for the Summer, or the year. One beautiful little farm of 40 acres, within 10 minutes walk of the dépôt; good land; good house and out buildings; abounds in fruit of all kinds; beautiful shaded lawn of trees around the house, well worthy the notice of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country place. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Waverly House.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-RATE farm of 145 acres, 27 miles from Rochester, in Orleans County, N. Y.; is near a railroad dépôt, and has on it good farm buildings. Will exchange for City property, or a small place near New-York and pay some cash. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861. W. F. TUCKER & CO.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first-class hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 25½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.
A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.
In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.
Said loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of ten cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1862 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.
Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.
The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.
Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."
New-York, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY, JESSE J. BROWN, JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, June 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 18, 1861.—ELECTION.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, corner of Pearl st. and Burling slip, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board, A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders in the Odd Fellows Hall Association of the City of New-York will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, also two Inspectors of the next annual election will be held the same day. Polls to be open at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An Election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 29, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 [illegible]-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums [illegible]. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. [illegible] Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, [illegible] P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President. [illegible] Burrow, Secretary.

[illegible]—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF [illegible] Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the [illegible] Company, in Bewley, Wayne County, Penn., [illegible] MONDAY, the 17th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. [illegible] transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th [illegible] inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

$50,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved New-York or Brooklyn City property. Address [illegible] ANTHES & LEROY, No. 35 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, [illegible] and Fifth Mortgage Coupons past due, also [illegible] Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 39 Wall-st.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK of Brooklyn for sale by J. VAN SCHAICK, No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.
At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reëlected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, June 10, 1861.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of July next. The Agency having been removed from No. 52 to No. 36 Wall-st., the interest due July 1, 1861, on the public debt, will be paid at the latter place. R. N. HUDSON, Agent of State.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND THE TRADE. SUPERB FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY (Monday), commencing at 1 o'clock precisely, of the entire handsome furniture contained in the five story residence No 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which is new, having been recently purchased, and comprises magnificent parlor, chamber dining-room and library furniture, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder for cash; among which are three full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, with slip covers, and splendid rosewood piano-forte, used but two months; silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, over six hundred yards of tapestry and Wilton carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, rich vases and bronzes, centre and pier tables, two elegant etageres, with rich rosewood chamber furniture of every description; mattresses, beds and bedding, silver-ware, cut glass, oil-cloths, chandeliers, and also two fine sofa bedsteads. Sale, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:
INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNE COURT.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
THE LETTER, by STACHE.
THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.
Also, several fine specimens by Reesselis, Tanouer, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition and will be positively sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11 and 12, At 3 o'clock P. M., and in the evening of each day, at No. 322 Fulton-st., between Pierrepont and Montague sts., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS,
Importation of Sig Topi, from Italy, comprising real Carara marble statuary, elegant vases of classic designs, fonts, urns, groups, card receivers, &c.
SPLENDID BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE—Vases, decanters, etagere ornaments, toilet sets, caraffes and tumblers, champagnes, clarets, wines, &c.
FRENCH DECORATED CHINA.
RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods, which will be on exhibition with catalogues on Monday evening.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
33D-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange a valuable gore piece of ground, with the frame house thereon, situate on the south side 33d-st., 476 feet west of 6th-av., being 126 feet 3 inches on the street, and 14 feet 6½ inches on the easterly side. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THE GREAT HORSE SALE.
NOTICE.—The great sale of horses postponed from Friday 7th inst., will take place on THURSDAY, 13th inst., at the same time and place. Catalogues can be obtained at our office. Nos 155 and 157 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT BAY RIDGE KINGS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 11, at 10 o'clock, on the premises country seat known as Dellwood formerly occupied by John B. Kitching, Esq., possessing every advantage for a gentleman doing business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stables and coach-houses, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruit required for three or four families, and 15 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. Location is perfectly healthy. The property could easily be altered into a first class suburban hotel, and is well situated to command a profitable business. Immediate possession can be given. For particulars and permit to see the premises, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the restaurant of Mr. John Keefe, No. 594 Broadway, the entire contents of said saloon, consisting of rosewood billiard tables, made by Phelan; counters, gilt frame mirrors, black walnut tables, settees, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; beer pump, marble slab and brackets, bowling alley cushion, ten pins and alleys, iron bedsteads, oyster counters, checks, &c., stools, mattresses, casters, silver tea trays, tea and sugar dishes, decanters, vases, mahogany cheval glass, Brussels carpets, mahogany frame looking glasses, oil cloth, &c., embracing every article found in a first-class restaurant. Also, a large assortment of China, crockery and glassware.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, MOSAIC TABLES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 12 and 13, 1861, at 12 o'clock each day, at 495 Broadway:
ARTISTIC CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY—Among which is Cupid, by Franchi, to which attention is called. Also, a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to the sale, as it is the last of the consignment. Sale peremptory. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale, when catalogues will be ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREENWICH, WASHINGTON AND JAY STS., THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF GEN. WM. PAULDING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.—On Greenwich, Washington and Jay sts.—The valuable property formerly occupied by the late Gen. William Paulding, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich, extending through to Washington st. The situation of the above property, for business purposes, is not surpassed in the Fifth Ward. The sale will be positive. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 148 Broadway, or at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps may be had.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway, elegant household furniture, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, rosewood piano forte, rosewood secretary and library bookcases, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, centre tables, etageres, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, &c. By order of the Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONSTABLE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their sales rooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway. Oak and black walnut library and hall furniture, comprising hanging hat-racks, hall chairs, library and hall tables, &c. By order of L. OBERLE, Constable.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Thursday, June 13.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
THE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, advertised for SATURDAY, was postponed to MONDAY, (This Day,) at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, when it will be positively sold. The above is one of the most desirable stocks offered at auction this season, and is well worthy the notice of buyers. At the same time will be sold very elegant antique arm chairs, reception chairs, library tables, &c.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

175 PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES, ALL DIFFERENT.—We have the largest collection of Union envelopes in the United States. For sale at one cent each at CHAS. A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 375 Grand st., N. Y., and 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $15.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE; SHEET-IRON—Russia, [illegible] English, American; ZINC, COPPER, [illegible] BLOCK TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by [illegible] THOMPSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instanter.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are [illegible] of [illegible].

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 127 4th-av., near 13th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (65th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. "Dr Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.
GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 309. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFICS, a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give special attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.29

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861. JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860. E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.
law6mM*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED **"WASHINGTON HAMS."**
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 297 and 299 Christie-st."

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

A. DEMAREST, NO. 189 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, [illegible].

REGULAR MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, 10th inst., in Small Chapel, New-York University, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JOHN W. DRAPER, LL. D., President.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves, New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
ROBERT LEITCH, Commander,
will leave from New-York at 12 o'clock, noon, on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool......$75 and $100
Cabin to St. John's....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway....30
RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 25.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

FOR HAVANA.
Completely armed, and carrying an extra complement of men, the United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY, June 15.
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, June 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, June 29.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY—Passports issued through B. JONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,
Tonnage varying from 300 to 580 tons.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, June 2..	9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2..	3½ P. M.
Monday, June 3..	10½ A. M.	Monday, June 3..	2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 4..	11½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 4..	3½ P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 5	3½ P. M.	Thursday, June 6.	6½ A. M.
Thursday, June 6.	3½ P. M.	Friday, June 7...	7 A. M.
Friday, June 7...	3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8.	7 A. M.
Saturday, June 8.	3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8	6½ P. M.
Sunday, June 9.	8 A. M.	Sunday, June 9.	3½ P. M.
Monday, June 10.	3-50 P. M.	Monday, June 10..	7 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11.	4½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 11.	7 A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison-st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)
Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORA LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 6¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.
Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOWLDS, Jr.; remember No. 30 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMBIAD, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by SADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT UNION DRAMA!
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM;
OR,
THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.
Representing the soul-stirring events of the day, with new and appropriate Scenery, Costumes, and Properties, including
THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE.
ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.
BURNING OF GOSPORT NAVY YARD, &c.
Illustrating the heroic patriotism of the North, and the treachery and infamy of the leaders of rebellion in the South.
This soul-inspiring Drama will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK, At 3½ and 7½ o'clock; while the following unparalleled list of living wonders will be visible at all hours: THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, Consisting of MAJOR HIRAM WALTERS, aged 52 years, and 38 inches high; Miss ROXANA WALTERS, aged 46 years, and only 30 inches high; Miss KATE WALTERS, 42 years old, and only 34 inches high; constituting the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN. RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDEN, with its crystal ponds, abounding with the most beautiful living fish, from every sea and clime; HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, the LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10¾ O'CLOCK.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MR. SOTHERN,
In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE............as............BINNY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.
BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Opening night of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
MONDAY, June 10.
Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, new Songs, Duets, and Laughable Interludes.
GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.
A Grand Matinée every Saturday.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

THE FIRST DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING
BY
MRS. PAGE,
Assisted by J. B. BROWN, the eminent elocutionist, will take place at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 13.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Music and Book stores.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF GEN. TOM THUMB.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Miss MINA GEARY, Mr. W. TOMLIN, and Mr. W. DE VERE, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Connecting with Railroad Ferry from Pier No. 6 North River.
On and after MONDAY, June 10, trains will leave Vanderbilt Landing at 8 and 10 A. M., 1:35, 4 and 7 P. M., connecting with 7 and 9 A. M. and 1, 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. boats from New-York. Leave Tottenville 7:15 and 9 A. M., 12:45, 3 and 5:30 P. M., connecting with 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Tottenville 8:10 and 11 A. M., 1, 3 and 5 P. M., connecting with 10 and 12 A. M. and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. boats.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing 9:50 and 11:50 A. M., 1:50, 3:50 and 5:50 P. M., connecting with 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 3 and 5 P. M. boats.
At Tottenville the yacht-propeller *Grace Irving* connects to Amboy upon arrival and departure of each train.
Fare from New-York to Tottenville 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Supt.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, Riverhead, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.
TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at [illegible], 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.
SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7.45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at [illegible], 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, [illegible], 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at [illegible], 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, [illegible], 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, [illegible] 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boats from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat [illegible] SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 6:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 6:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st., Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Hackensack at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to R. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS—FISHING BANKS—COMMENCING June 9, running every day, Saturday excepted. Steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th st. 7½ o'clock; Spring-st. 7¾; Broome-st., E. R. 8¼; Peck-slip 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Fishing tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Cotillion music on board. Fare 50 cents.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE MILITARY CAMPS.—The fast and favorite steamer MAJOR ANDERSON will leave Spring-st. EVERY MORNING (Sundays included,) at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point and Camp Tammany. This is the Sunday boat, and the only one authorized to land passengers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF GERVAISE & BYRE, butchers, corner of 6th-av. and 21st-st., have, by mutual consent, dissolved copartnership this first day of June, 1861, and all claims against the firm, having been assumed, will be settled by the present proprietor, Mr. E. Gervaise.
EDWARD GERVAISE.
HENRY L. BYRE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—S. S. BURRELL, successor to the late E. LARRABEE, deceased, will continue the business of dealer in Hardware, at the same place No. 71 Broad-st.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light [illegible] should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

The following officers sent in their resignations to the War Department on the 7th inst.: First Lieut. OLIVER O. HOWARD, of the Ordnance Department, and a native of Maine; Second Lieut. GEORGE JACKSON, of the Second Dragoons, and a native of Virginia; Capt. RICHARD C. GATLIN, of the Seventh Infantry, and a native of North Carolina; Assistant-Surgeons RODNEY GLISAN and THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, both of Maryland.

Lieut. HOWARD resigned his position in the Ordnance Department, in order to take his place at the head of the splendid regiment from his native State, which is now marching up Pennsylvania-avenue as I am writing these lines. Col. HOWARD is a noble specimen of the sons of New-England. Born in poverty, he worked his way upward step by step by his own energies. Graduating at Bowdoin College, in his native State with the highest honors of his class, and immediately entering as a Cadet at West Point, he graduated at that institution in 1854 with like honors. Subsequently, for four years, he was employed as a teacher of Mathematics in the latter named institution. The country will watch his career with exceeding interest in the position of responsibility and peril, which in the lofty spirit of the true soldier he has now sought and assumed.

The whole number of commissioned army officers at the opening of this rebellion amounted in round numbers to eleven hundred, of which one hundred and ninety-two have turned up traitors. The two cavalry regiments organized under the supervision of President PIERCE and JEFF. DAVIS was a nest of traitors. Thirty out of the seventy officers of these regiments have gone into the rebellion. Forty good men and true are firm and loyal, however, and the common soldiery in these regiments, as in all the others, are to a man ready to fight and to die for the Star Spangled Banner. BELLUM.

THE BLOCKADE AT MOBILE.

From the Mobile Mercury of June 3.

The steamship *Miramon*, Capt. GALDING, running in the trade between Havana and New-Orleans, was announced in our telegraphic dispatches to have been taken as a prize by the United States war-steamer *Brooklyn*, on Friday. Since then the *Miramon* has come into the port of Mobile, arriving late on Saturday evening. She was ordered to the *Niagara*, now blockading this port, and was then permitted to come in here for supplies. She was sailing under the British flag. Capt. GALDING does not know how long he may remain here. When he leaves here, his orders are to leave the coast entirely and to stay away. The vessel was an object of much public interest yesterday, and was visited by many of our citizens. The Captain said if he had felt inclined to follow the example of the *Great Eastern*, and exhibited his little steamer for pay, he could have made a good thing of it. The following from her log will be interesting:

"On the 31st, at eight o'clock A. M., sighted Pass l'Outre and made for the Southeast Pass. A man-of-war steamer, up and full sail, gave chase. The *Miramon* drawing more water she got aground, when the war vessel fired a shotted gun, and a few minutes after a shell burst a few rods ahead of the *Miramon*. In the meantime she got afloat and approached the man-of-war, which proved to be the *Brooklyn*. A prize crew was put on board in charge of Lieut. ADAMS, who stated that the *Powhatan* was blockading the Southwest Pass. The *Miramon*, in charge United States officers and crew, was ordered to the *Niagara*, off Mobile Point, but about midnight the *Miramon* was chased by another steamer, supposed to be a privateer. The course was altered and all lights extinguished. At 7 A. M. we hove in sight of Pensacola Light-house. The fleet in view consisted of three vessels beside the *Huntsville*, which steamed to the *Miramon*, and after communication interchanged with the United States officers, she was put about for Mobile Point. The *Miramon* had not gone fifteen miles, when another steamer hove in sight with full steam, which vessel, when within a mile, fired into the *Miramon* two shotted guns. She brought to, and was ordered by the other vessel, which proved to be the *Huntsville*, to follow in her wake for the *Niagara*, which vessel was seen coming up with a full head of steam on. The commander of the *Mount Vernon* stated that he fired into the *Miramon* because they were bothered the previous night by a privateer. After investigation made by the *Niagara*, the *Miramon* was allowed to proceed to Mobile Bay, the captain engaging to come out within a reasonable time after having got her supplies."

THE REBEL ROUT AT PHILLIPPA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

GRAFTON, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

Our army has not yet returned from Phillippa, where the battle was fought yesterday morning. Some prisoners have returned under escort. The number of prisoners captured was not so great as at first reported, but the forces of the rebels have been completely routed. They fired on our men as they advanced, wounding one of them severely, and several slightly. Col. KELLY was dangerously wounded by a pistol ball, while in the act of ordering the capture of some prisoners. The wound is in the right breast, the ball passing above the lungs. The physicians now announce fair hopes of his recovery. The number of arms captured is 780 stand, quite a number of horses, and all their camp equipage and provisions. The rebel camp flag was brought into head-quarters this afternoon. It consists of a blue field, with eight stars, and two brown and one white stripe. The flag is about ten feet long and five feet wide. The field is torn by a cannon ball having passed through it, from one of Col. KELLY's 6 pounders. A gentleman just from their camp, informs me that the privates of Col. KELLY's command are amusing themselves by strutting around with sword and small arms, cocked hat, and other paraphernalia of the secession camp. A train has just arrived with fifteen boxes of flint muskets, furnished by the Governor of Virginia to the rebels. These arms have not been used, and are in good condition. The other arms captured are not of much account. A great number of boxes of blankets were captured, which will be of much service to our men. The amount of camp goods taken is estimated at $25,000. The officers were well dressed and equipped, and were what were denominated the flower of the chivalry; but the men, except the dragoons, were badly equipped, hastily got together, and will not fight, as there are among them many good Union men, who have been pressed into service. Col. WILLY, the secession commander, is a prisoner. D. L. S.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS AT CAMP OLDEN.

THE TROOPS IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS—GOV. OLDEN INNOCENT OF THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM—THE THREE NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS—THEIR EQUIPMENTS, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

The three regiments of New-Jersey troops now stationed at Camp Olden are in excellent health and spirits, and will shortly proceed to the seat of war. Camp Olden is situated about three miles from the City of Trenton, and located in one of the healthiest places near the town. It was found necessary to have the camp removed the distance above named so that the troops might have less associations with the city, as it was discoved that when they paid Trenton a visit results of a very serious consequence, prejudicial to their health, were sure to ensue.

That the rum-shops of the city had purposely manufactured unwholesome and impure drink especially for them has been too apparent, from the dangerous illness with which many of them had been suddenly attacked; and it has been discovered that, so heartily did they indulge in the adulterated stuffs prepared for them, their lives were in great danger.

This has taken place on several occasions, and to so serious a height had the evil complained of arisen, that it became the bounden duty of the authorities to interfere and put an end to such wicked proceedings.

The matter was taken up by many of the New York and other newspapers, and false representations were made against Gov. OLDEN and the officers of the regiment. The misstatements reflected very severely on the Governor and the heads of the troops; but the false and unfounded accusations are now put at rest by the letter of your correspondent, who visited Camp Olden on Friday last, and returned on Saturday.

He states that neither Gov. OLDEN nor any of the regimental authorities were in the slightest to blame, but the hawkers of filthy and spurious drinks, which in themselves were sufficiently calculated to destroy the health of the troops, and, if indulged in to any extent, would result in death itself. The authorities and officers having obtained information on this head, have issued the most stringent orders upon the subject, and the troops of the three regiments now encamped outside Trenton are in excellent condition, the camp itself being in a most salubrious and delightful neighborhood.

Your correspondent discoursed freely with many of the men, and their own statements strongly confute the formerly published libelous misstatements. The food they receive is excellent and substantial, and in abundance. They have no complaints to make, only that they evince a strong wish to be off to the scene of hostilities, so that they may be ready to take their part in the operations which the Government have determined to take against the Southern rebels, who have brought the country to its present alarming position.

The men are kept very close to drill duty. This is the more requisite, not only that they may be kept at good exercise, so necessary to those who have been accustomed heretofore to hard work and constant employment, but also that when they reach the scene of action, they may be the more fully prepared to take their place creditably amongst the mighty phalanx who have nobly volunteered their services in behalf of supporting the honor, dignity and glory of the Union. In this parade work they have attained to a high degree of perfection, and will not be a whit behind their brother New-Jersey companions, who have gone before them.

I hope the foregoing will have the effect of exonerating Gov. OLDEN and the military authorities, as well as of doing fair and impartial justice to the men themselves, who are steady, sober and obedient in every respect. A word now in regard to their equipments.

The great obstacle to the movement of the men to the war arises from the fact that they have not yet been fully equipped, nor received their necessary arms and clothing. The clothing will be furnished during the present week, and the Government has given orders that it shall be of the best quality.

The Government has contracted for three thousand muskets under the newest alterations, and made in the most approved manner; and to render the men completely efficient, they will not be permitted, under any circumstances, to leave until they are fully clothed, equipped and armed, so that on their arrival to take their part in the glories in which they will be called upon to share, they may be ready to at once enter upon the performance of their arduous duties.

Additional drill-ground has been taken, and the men are kept close to drill every day. They attract much attention, and are highly thought of by the people with whom they commingle. They appear to well understand the responsibilities of the enterprise upon which they have entered, and will, I am gratified to believe, when they join the other hosts, be a highly creditable auxiliary.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT SET RIGHT.

The following letter was sent to the editor of the paper to which it is addressed, but he declined to publish it:

SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., FORT MORGAN, June 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

Seeing an article published in your paper of Sunday, the 2d inst., dated "Fort Madison, May 17, 1861," in regard to the mustering in of this Regiment, and purporting to come from it, which is calculated to do injustice to a portion of it, at least that portion (being more than half) which is located here, we deem it but just to give a correct statement of the matter, which we hope you will be kind enough to publish.

The article referred to asserts "that it was feared that the Sixth Regiment would have been sent home in disgrace, on account of their determination not to take the oath. That Capt. SCHWARZ, of Company H, after making a patriotic speech to the men under his command, finally succeeded in getting them all to take the oath except one. That there was a great commotion in the other companies about being sworn in. That all the men were decidedly opposed to it until they learned that Company H had been sworn in, when they followed their example."

What grounds the writer of the article in question had for supposing or fearing that the Sixth Regiment would be sent home in disgrace for reasons given, is wholly unknown to us, but they were certainly without foundation so far as the companies under our command were concerned, for it required neither "patriotic speeches" from us, nor the "valuable services of any of our Lieutenants," to induce our men to take the oath; in fact, we did not deem it proper to even urge them to do so, fearing they might be under greater obligations to their families at home, whom many had left at very short notice, entirely destitute and without even the prospect of support for a single day except through charity. So far as the assertion that any of *our men* were opposed to taking the oath is concerned, we say unqualifiedly that it is not true—and in regard to the assertion that "as soon as the men learned that Company H had been sworn in they followed their example," we say that we are willing that the public should judge as to whether it had any influence upon our men or not, when we assure them that none of us were aware of the fact until after the oath had been administered to us. It is true that out of about three hundred men, ten or twelve did decline to take the oath; most of them, however, were not regular members of the regiment, but came as substitutes for those who could not well leave the City on account of engagements which they deemed of sufficient importance to detain them. It may be proper to explain that Company H is at Fort Madison, about eight miles below us, and that the balance of our regiment is at Camp Butler, about one-half mile this side of Fort Madison. We are not aware of what difficulties may have occurred with the other companies, and only speak for ours, with no other view than that of removing any unjust prejudices which the article referred to might have created; and in justice to Capt. SCHWARZ, we assert that we cannot believe that he was privy to or had anything to do with the publication of the article, but that it was probably written by some one wholly unacquainted with the facts.

E. STIEGLITZ, First Lieutenant, Commanding Company F.
C. SCHNEIDER, Captain of Company B,
G. M. MITTNACHT, Captain of Company E,
ANDREW FAY, Captain of Company G,
T. LEOBOLDTE, Captain of Company K.

AMUSING LETTER FROM FORT MONROE

Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

CAMP TROY, NEAR FORTRESS MONROE, THURSDAY, June 6, 1861.

MY DEAR FRANCIS: Did you ever hear of Johighphus? He is the subject of my present meditations. He is a colored "pusson" of the African pursuasion—"pure and simple." Johighphus is at present in the guard-house, and I am in great grief thereat. It happened in this wise: A colored person coming into camp, mounted on a white mule, Johighphus, in an unwary moment, was persuaded to mount the beast, and show off a specimen of his equestrianship. Galloping down the broad avenue of tents in a most unmilitary manner, he passed by Col. CARR, who, not relishing this invasion of the proprieties of camp life, immediately ordered Johighphus, the aforesaid, to be taken to the guard-house, where he will be kept until he learns better than to gallop white mules through camp while companies are at their morning drill.

You will understand that Johighphus is my individual "loot." In fact, he is my "shadow." He is about twelve years old, his wool cropped close to his head, *à la militaire*, his ebony face as black as they make 'em, great, lustrous eyes, either one an island of black fire, surrounded by a sphere of liquid white, teeth regular and polished like ivory, lips moderately thick only, and a face whose whole outline is marked with smiles and contentment. I picked up Johighphus a day or two since, at Newport News, whither I went on the steamer *Cataline*, to visit the camp at that point. He had been a "chattel." His master had fled towards the secession camp, while Johighphus, with better taste, had fled towards ours. He begged me to be his "massa," and take him "wid me," and I have accordingly accepted the high moral responsibilities of the trust. Johighphus' garments were very much dilapidated when he fell into my hands. His "secesh" cap has been replaced by a regulation cap, and all other garments, except breeches, have been put upon him. When I succeed in raising a pair of those nether coverings, Johighphus will be quite presentable. All our camps are swarming with fugitives. At least half-a-dozen officers have black "moaks" (that's the cognomen here) attached to their personal or culinary staffs. They are mostly young males, the wenches having mostly gone with their mistresses into the regions of Secessia.

Johighphus himself is vastly useful, as well as highly ornamental and amusing. "What kind of a tree is a big tree?" I asked him to-day. "Massa," he replied, with the drollest and gravest of looks, "it am a wooden tree, sah, wid leaves on him." Could any description be more graphic? His process of catching crabs is similar to that adopted by the leech fishers in the South of France. He wades into the water and lets them fasten on the calves of his legs. When he's got a "bite," he cuts for the shore with his prize.

Going up to Newport News, I had a good view of the famous Rip Raps. This is a fort now being built in the middle of that arm of the sea which fronts Fortress Monroe. Its foundations were laid by THOMAS JEFFERSON, but as they sunk several inches annually, the work had to be done over again. Immense piles of stone are scattered all over the ground where the work is going on. Passing further on we came near to Sewall's battery, at Sewall's Point. We were just out of range of their guns—so said Gen. BUTLER, who eyed the battery closely under a glass. I counted the guns, and made out 18. The battery is in crescent form. From the flag-staff floated the Palmetto flag, showing that the South Carolina reinforcements were manning the guns. There were five men at each gun. With a marine glass I was enabled to watch all their movements. It did not seem that we were two miles from shore, but I was told we were further off than that.

Further on we passed Craney Island, where there is another secession battery, which we scanned closely under a glass. On the *Cataline* I came across JAMES GRAHAM, acting as steward. He is an old Trojan, and was for a number of years on the steamer *Empire*, being on board when she sunk.

At Newport News, Gen. BUTLER and staff mounted their horses, and dashing off into the country reconnoitred the region for several miles around. We found the Vermont Regiment and two or three other regiments busily engaged in throwing up intrenchments. It is believed there is danger of attack from the enemy there. Newport News is near the mouth of the James River, and is an important point, commanding as it does the water communication between Richmond and Norfolk. I have no doubt that it is intended also, in a day or two, to seize the railroad between Norfolk and Richmond. With the road and the river in our possession, and a force thrown in between Norfolk and Richmond, cutting off the only means of communication, thus preventing the possibility of reinforcements; and Norfolk, with the large secession force there massed, would inevitably fall, perhaps without firing a gun. We are gradually creeping around the secession force at Norfolk, and shall take them unless they retreat towards Richmond. The Secessionists seem to be aware of this, for they have commenced the erection of a battery at Pig's Point, on the main land, opposite Newport News. Yesterday morning the *Harriet Lane* opened on this battery, and kept up a fire for about an hour. We could see the action from our camp. First the flash of the gun, then the rising cloud of smoke, and then in a few seconds would come the heavy boom of the cannon. The *Harriet Lane* sailed round in a marine waltz, giving the battery a broadside each time in passing. The battery returned the fire. The *Lane* was twice struck, one ball cutting away some portions of the rigging. The other shot, a ricochet, was more serious, going directly through the *Lane* just forward of the wheel. Seven men were knocked over by the splinters, five of whom were seriously injured. The Secessionists, under the *Lane's* fire, swarmed out of their battery like bees from a hive. Several must have been killed, as they were seen carrying away bodies on stretchers. I learn that the battery was finally silenced. The enemy will doubtless proceed in its erection. The only permanent way of stopping it will be to land a sufficient force to hold it. This might bring on a general engagement, for which I judge our forces are not yet prepared. When the *Minnesota* arrives, 'we shall see what we shall see.'

While at Newport News I went on board the *Harriet Lane*, by invitation of her officers, and in common with some half-dozen New-Yorkers, enjoyed the elegant hospitalities of the ship. There is no truer or braver man afloat than Capt. FAUNCE. His officers and himself reflect great credit on the naval force of the country. While on board the *Lane*, we were suddenly brought on deck by reports of cannonading from the Sewall Point battery. It turned out that a brig, carrying the Stars and Stripes, had sailed too near the enemy's shore, and the battery of the enemy was trying to sink her or bring her to. They did not succeed in the attempt. We saw the ricochet balls dancing across the waters, but falling short of their mark.

Last night our picket-guard was fired on—"nobody hurt"—and a careful reconnoissance did not reveal the enemy. The ball passed through the guard's hat—a German in Capt. ARTS' company. Yesterday, in company with Capt. W., I visited the Chesapeake Seminary on duty, head-quarters of the Brigadier-General and his staff. From thence I went over towards Hampton, as far as the bridge. I passed the Summer residence of Ex-President JOHN TYLER. The house is a very roomy cottage, with a touch of the Elizabethian in its architecture. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds, which were being "desecrated" by a squad of DURYEE's Zouaves. I believe it is now Gen. DURYEE's head-quarters. Several officers were quietly lying off under the shad of a trellised verandah, which was fairly smothered under a wilderness of flowering vines.

There is considerable sickness in the regiment, though none of a dangerous type. Full ten per cent. of the men are taking medicine, but only twenty are in the hospital. The prevailing sickness is diarrhœa, caused principally by imprudence in eating new potatoes and unripe vegetables.

Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment (the Third New-York Volunteers) arrived yesterday, and have gone into camp in a wheat-field, about a mile ahead of our camp.

We have had rain for several days, and the camp has been dirty and disagreeable. In consequence of the resignation of Capt. ARMITAGE, (which has been accepted) a complete change had to be made in the tents, every company having to change its quarters, Company A taking the position in line formerly occupied by Company K, and the other companies being pushed up one number. Thus Company B obtains seniority. Capt. ARMITAGE, in consequence of indisposition, had been in the Hospital nearly all the time while here, and finally tendered his resignation. Lieut. LINK will doubtless be promoted to the Captaincy. Capt. A. was accompanied to the boat by a detachment from his Company.

By the way, I see by the New-York *Herald* that a company of the Troy regiment had been taken prisoners, and various other extraordinary stories in regard to us, some creditable and some discreditable, are floating about in the newspapers. All rumors in regard to us must be taken with large grains of allowance. Stories are not apt to get smaller in traveling a long distance.

Our moving day (changing tents) happened, unfortunately, on the most horrible day yet experienced in camp. While in the midst of the "move," a terrible hurricane swept over us, blowing down tents, and sweeping away all light articles on the wings of the wind. The rain fell in torrents, and great pools of water covered the entire surface of the field. I never saw such a picture of genuine misery.

We are now building an oven, making stables for horses, and doing various other things to make camp life more endurable. Adj. QUINN and Surgeon BONTECOU have received their horses in good condition. One of old SEWALL'S horses strayed into camp, and, together with an unique California saddle, has been "presented" to the Quartermaster. The "hoss" has one secession (blind) eye, and is not in very good condition. He gets over the ground lively, rides as smooth as a cradle, and will "do."

Yesterday, Mr. FREEMAN and SCHUYLER CROSBY came down to our camp, and were soon surrounded by crowds of friends. They dined sumptuously in Capt WILSON's mess. Our regiment were delighted to take them by the hand.

"Johighpus" has just been released from durance vile, and has reported himself at my tent a wiser if not a better son of Africa. He considers he has had a narrow escape, as Capt. T., who procured his release, told him he was ordered to have him shot. The poor fellow fell on his marrow-bones, and, with tears in his eyes, begged for life. He made tracks for my tent. "Johighpus," said I, to the penitent darkey, "I want you to go to prayers to-night, in front of the Chaplain's tent." "What am dat, massa? Am it good to eat?" "No, Sir, it relates to your salvation." "Golly, massa, havn't seen none of dem tings down whar I come from! What does 'em look like?" Havn't I a rich specimen? S-a-y? MAESTRO.

THE "WILD CAT" REGIMENT.

The regiment of lumbermen now in camp at Harrisburgh must be "some persimmons," if one-half what is reported of them be true. Their skill with the rifle is a touch above extra. The entire lives of the men are spent in the pineries of Potter and Elk Counties, except when they are engaged in rafting, and their only pastime is with the rifle, which brings the smallest as well as the largest game to their feet. The use of small shot they consider unworthy the skill of the hunter. They bring down a squirrel from the top of a pine so lofty that the game is scarcely visible to ordinary eye-sight. The men, in their daily work of cutting timber, receive more or less ax wounds, and for this reason several of them were rejected on inspection. They grumbled immensely at their rejection, and are determined to fight, and for this purpose are seeking admission to other regiments. One man who was rejected lost his temper, and offered to bet the inspector that he would walk fifty miles without complaining of weariness, and not eat or drink anything until the work was accomplished. More than this, he offered to double the first wager that he could pierce the eyes of JEFF. DAVIS, or any other traitor, with his rifle, at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. The inspecting officer was so impressed by the man's remonstrance against rejection, that he declined the bet and ordered him to fall back into the ranks. Five of the rejected men exhibited their skill with the rifle at Philadelphia, by knocking a five cent piece from a split stick at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards. The "Wild Cat" Regiment, if composed of such fellows, is evidently a "big thing."

DYING WORDS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

From the Chicago Journal.

For a long time previous to his death, Senator DOUGLAS had been in a semi-conscious condition. During the morning of his death his mind and energies rallied somewhat. Lying at apparent ease upon his bed, but with the mark of death upon his pale countenance, Mrs. DOUGLAS, who sat, soothing him gently, by his bedside, painfully aware that the moment of final separation was approaching, asked him what message he wished to send to his sons ROBERT and STEPHEN, who are now students at Georgetown. He answered not at first, and she tenderly repeated the question. "*Tell them*," he then replied, with full voice, and an emphatic tone, "*Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States.*"

Let these dying words be recorded upon the tablets of undying, unfading and undecaying history. They were the last words of a great man's advice to his beloved boys—and let those who loved him, and have been moved by the eloquent words of his lips, take the advice to their own hearts for their guidance in the hour when peril threatens the Republic, or disloyal influences are abroad in the land.

A short time after he desired to be raised, and his wish was complied with, so that he might look out from his window once more, upon that city which had loved and honored him so long. One of his friends expressed a doubt as to the ease of his position, when he simply replied "He is—comfortable." In his dying moments he faintly articulated "Death, death, death," and his great soul passed away.

HOW THEY ARE ARMED.

It will be seen from the following notice, that the Confederate troops in Virginia are not armed any better than ours, if, indeed, they are as well armed:

HEAD QUARTERS VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, LYNCHBURGH, May 27, 1861.

To prevent any misapprehension, notice is hereby given that all companies coming here to be mustered into service, whether organized as infantry, riflemen, or artillery, must come with the understanding that they are to be armed with such arms as the authorities may think proper to give them. Muskets are the only arms on hand here, and the companies must take them, whether they are percussion or flint-lock. Companies not willing to take muskets will not be received. J. A. EARLY, Colonel Commanding.

SEIZURE OF THE PEERLESS.

The Toronto *Leader* makes the following statement:

"Hon. Mr. GIDDINGS, Consul-General for the United States in Canada, has seized the steamer *Peerless*, at Montreal, on the ground that she has been sold for the use of the Confederate Government. There must, we think, be some mistake in the apprehension on which Mr. GIDDINGS has acted. The sale of the *Peerless* was effected by Mr. RUTHERFORD, of this city, who went to New-York, and was there introduced by Mr. RIGNAY to Col. KEYES, of the Navy-yard, by whom a report on the subject of the purchase was made. The American Consul cannot have communicated with his own Government for information before he seized the *Peerless*, for if he had, we suspect he would have found that she had been purchased for the Federal, and not for the Confederate Government."

THE BOSTONIANS REFUSE TO DENY THEMSELVES

The Boston Common Council have voted to dispense with the usual 4th of July dinner this year, and to devote the sum which it would cost to the relief of the destitute families of the volunteers. But the Board of Aldermen have declined to unite in this patriotic movement, and referred the subject to the Committee on the Fourth of July, which is equivalent to instructing them to go ahead and provide the dinner as usual. There was some sharp sparring among the Aldermen in debating this question, in which intimations were thrown out that bills for suppers at four or five dollars a plate had been contracted by members of the City Government.

BRITISH SHIPS AND THE BLOCKADE.

The acting British Consul at Mobile has received the following:

UNITED STATES SHIP POWHATAN, May 28.

SIR: In answer to your communication of May 27, I beg leave to inform you that British ships will be permitted to use tow-boats or any other means to get to sea, and that the tow-boats will not be molested in towing British ships. I beg leave to add that the 28th is, I believe, the day fixed for rigid blockade, but as I am only here temporarily, and without special instructions, I will give the most liberal construction to the order. It would be better, if it can be done without injury to British interests, to get the ships to sea as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding.

THE RING, CHAIN AND BOLT.

MR. BEECHER'S REPLY, AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Sundry and divers telegraphic correspondents at Washington promulgated to the world, last week, that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was waited upon at the dépôt in that city, as he was about to return to New-York, and that then and there a "ring and bolt," taken from the wrist of a suffering chattel, was presented to him. Not only did the telegraphers state that the presentation was made, but they, at a cost of 4½ cents a word, sent on the speeches as delivered on the occasion, with the *addendum* that Mr. BEECHER would reply formally on Sunday morning, before his congregation at Plymouth Church. A cotemporary even went so far as to announce editorially, that Mr. BEECHER had determined to do so, and to give the text from which he was to speak.

As a natural consequence to all this flourish of timbrels, several thousand people, in addition to the regular thousands who throng to hear him, went early to the famous temple. Each City paper was represented by one or more reporters, who with eager eye, sharpened pencil and prepared paper, waited patiently for the promised blast. Up rose the preacher—down settled the congregation—and the reporters took down the following brief speech:

MR. BEECHER'S DENIAL.

I learn, my friends, from sundry New-York dailies, many wonderful and astounding things concerning the Heavens, the Earth, and the waters under the Earth. Some I believe, and many I do not. Those which I learn concerning myself are rarely correct, and I generally know of them for the first time through these sources. I understand that while I was at Washington a ring and bolt and chain were presented to me, that a glowing and eloquent address was made to me, and that, though I responded appropriately at the time, I also announced that a formal reply would be made this morning. There is no truth in it, with the solitary exception, that as the cars were leaving the dépôt, a friend handed me a little paper package, and told me quietly, and in a few sentences, what it contained.

I shall not preach about it, I shall not talk about it, and there is no need of your thinking about it. I say once for all, the time for the stirring up of your feelings is past—you are stirred up and feel enough already. When by legitimate means I can draw instruction from incidents or happenings, I will do so, but I trust I shall never, for the mere sake of creating a sensation, play upon your feelings, or unnecessarily appeal to your well known love of charity for the bond or the free.

This announcement was followed by an earnest and vigorous though quiet discourse upon the necessity of man's independence and self-reliance in religious as well as in worldly matters.

DEATH OF DR. FOYE.

With deep regret, we announce the death of Dr. MICHAEL EYRE FOYE, surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York volunteers, Col. WARD—a loss not only to the service, but one which will be deeply felt by a large number of our citizens, to whom he has endeared himself not only by his skill as a professional man, but by his many social and genial qualities as an associate and friend. The deceased was a man of great experience, having practiced in all parts of the world, winning golden opinions of all with whom he came in contact. His loss will be deeply felt. His companions of the Crimean war, and his associates while in the English navy, will learn with deep sorrow that he has at last fallen before the stern destroyer. His funeral will take place at East New-York, on Tuesday, June 11, at 2 P. M. All professional gentlemen and friends of the regiment are invited to attend.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MEETING TO PROVIDE FOR THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting, prompted by benevolent citizens, was notified to be held last evening, at Irving Hall, for the purpose of making better provision for the support and education of soldiers' children. Notwithstanding the brief notice given of the meeting, the Hall was nearly half filled at the hour mentioned. Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, President of the Free Academy, was elected to preside, and Rev. Mr. WARREN was chosen Secretary. The President briefly stated the objects of the meeting, but by some misunderstanding the speakers who had been engaged for the occasion were not present. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in a few remarks upon the benevolent and patriotic objects contemplated, and the necessity of a fuller attendance, moved an adjournment, to enable the Committee to give more general notice, and secure speakers. The meeting was adjourned accordingly. Another meeting will be called at an early day, at which it is expected Rev. Mr. BEECHER, Dr. CHAPIN and others will be present.

COL. MCCUNN'S ENCAMPMENT.

Col. MCCUNN's Regiment is still encamped on the Battery, and although successively mustered into the State and United States service, are still without arms, uniforms or equipments. They are, however, being drilled assiduously in the marching and battalion movements, not even having room enough for regimental manœuvres. Capt. Nolan, who was officer of the day yesterday, was kept very busily engaged superintending ingress to, and egress from, the camp. There were many visitors.

CHARTER OF THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.

This splendid vessel, which has been idly reposing at her moorings for months past, and whose capabilities entitled her to head the list of hired transports, has at length been chartered by the Government for thirty-five days. She has already shipped about fifteen hundred shot and shell for twelve-pounders, several gun carriages, and other warlike stores, beside a considerable quantity of lumber, the thickness of the greater part of which leads to the supposition that it is intended for bridging and pontooning. She will leave the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, to-day, or early to-morrow morning, and anchor off the Battery, where she is expected to receive about one thousand troops, and proceed to sea on Tuesday. Her destination is of course kept secret, but it is supposed to be Fort Pickens or vicinity. It is also probable that she may be retained by the Government after the expiration of her present engagement for blockade service, for which she is preeminently qualified.

GEN. SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A continuous stream of visitors poured into Camp Scott yesterday, so pleasant was the day, and so numerous were the friends of Gen. SICKLES' command. What with the rush to this and other camps on the Island, the travel was unsurpassed in the annals of the Staten Island Ferry Company. Capt. RAFFERTY was officer of the day, and the utmost facility of ingress and egress was afforded all comers, while the best of order prevailed. The afternoon parade of the Brigade was one of the finest sights yet witnessed in any of the camps in the vicinity of New York. The Brigade paraded in three divisions under the respective commands of Col. WILLIAMSON, Col. TAYLOR and Col. HALL, whose regiments are now nearly complete. Col. WILLIAMSON, who, as senior officer, commands the post in the absence of Gen. SICKLES, estimates the number of recruits now in camp at 3,500, of which about 500 arrived yesterday and Saturday. Our unprofessional estimate of the number actually paraded yesterday afternoon, would place them at 2,500. A fine band of music was in attendance, and Gen. SICKLES reviewed the troops in person. Although the day was extremely sultry, the men bore the fatigues of the field movements with becoming fortitude. The air was clear, and the orders were quite audible over the vast expanse of the parade ground. Considering the brief period of drill, the regimental and division movements were executed with commendable precision—rather tardily and tediously, however, owing to the fact that the General's Aids were not mounted. It was a fine sight, and amply repaid those who braved the sandy and dusty roads of the Island to reach it. A brigade order for divine service at 2 P. M., was issued, but, owing to some clashing of authorities, did not meet with much attention. The parade was ordered at 4 P. M., two hours before the usual time, in order to allow of visitors reaching their homes early. Chaplains BULKLEY and TWITCHELL will, however, endeavor to secure divine service next Sunday.

The companies are coming in rapidly, and Gen. SICKLES claims that he will have no difficulty in securing his 5,000 men. Should he succeed, the afternoon parades at Camp Scott during the Summer, will prove a source of attraction for hundreds of thousands of visitors from New-York.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

Company K, of this Regiment, has opened a recruiting office at their head-quarters, Centre Market—Seventy-first Regiment drill-room—from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. The members of the Company are requested to attend a meeting on Monday, June 10, at No. 272 Greenwich street, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of officers. M. D. PURTELL, Captain.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

This fine body of men, upwards of nine hundred in number, are still pleasantly located at East New-York, where they have a village to themselves and an ample field for battalion and every other kind of drill. They were mustered into the State service on the 4th of May, and transferred to the United States service on Tuesday last. Their pay-rolls were handed in on Saturday, and it is hoped will receive prompt attention, for the men are in a very destitute and impecunious condition. All the absolute necessaries of life, however, are supplied to them with a liberal hand, and they express themselves content. What they want at present are uniforms, arms, shoes and underclothing. Upwards of two hundred men are prevented from attending drill by the absolute lack of some or all of these requisites. It is hoped that they will be supplied at an early day. The uniforms, it is stated, are ready, and merely await an inspection by officers appointed at Albany. Since the men have been mustered into the United States service, not one has absented himself from roll-call. The officers are proud of this, and also of the admirable degree of proficiency which has been attained. The ability of the officers—most of them have seen service, and several wear the battle stripe on their arms—is only equalled by their courtesy. We were sorry to hear, yesterday, that the doctor of the Regiment, Dr. FOY, is in a critical condition. He was not expected to survive the night; disease, congestion of the brain.

Should the Guard receive their arms and uniforms they will be ready for transportation to the seat of war at a few hours' notice. Col. HOBART WARD reechoes the sentiment of the regiment when he expresses a desire to proceed to the scene of action. We may add here that some little help is needed from the Union Defence Committee, or other sources, to enable the regiment to pay off a few debts with which it is hampered.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Phalanx went into camp at Riker's Island Saturday afternoon. The officers and men were delighted with the prospect of speedy departure to the seat of war. This regiment is now nearly full.

Lieut. BOOTH, of the Fourteenth Regiment, is now recruiting 100 men to fill up that regiment, which is now stationed at Washington.

Many times the question has been asked, why the brigade officers of the Fifth Brigade are not with their regiments at the seat of war? The answer to this is, that they stay at home in obedience to orders. Every one of these officers volunteered their services when the first requisition for troops was made.

It is said that the Governor of the State has positively refused to recognize the "Home Guard" organization in this City. The application was made for arms, which brought out the refusal.

The Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-street, will raise a flag on their edifice at 5 o'clock this P. M.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. DAVIS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of May 30, says: "Mrs. DAVIS, wife of President DAVIS, with three of their children, arrived in our city last evening, and left soon afterwards to join her husband at Richmond, Va. She had a brief reception in the cars of the South Carolina Railroad train, and was welcomed by quite a number of ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. DAVIS was accompanied also by relatives, and was escorted by Adjut.-Gen. COOPER.

"CONTENTED."

A recent letter from Mississippi, which has been received in Boston, and which can be relied on, says:

"There has been insubordination among the troops at Corinth, a place in the northeast part of the State, whither the troops all go to encamp previous to being sent north. These soldiers refused to obey the Captain's orders, and another company was obliged to take up arms to bring them to terms. It is said that seven were killed. Nothing is said about it in the papers, but it is nevertheless true."

Religious Wants of Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a Chaplain for one of the regiments preparing for the seat of war, I attended the meeting, held on Thursday evening, in the Cooper Institute, to consider and provide for the religious wants of our volunteers. So far as the attendance of a crowd and fine speeches were concerned, it certainly was a splendid success; but, in view of the special object for which that meeting was convened, it was, to me, at least, a painful failure. There was, doubtless, a strong patriotic spirit manifested and deepened by the choral singing of the blind and the rhetorical utterances of Drs. TYNG and HITCHCOCK; but they seemed almost entirely to lose sight of the specific wants of the volunteers, in a religious point of view. That large and deeply sympathetic audience were not informed, to any proper extent, of the religious condition of the soldiers, of the supplies, books, and other resources needed for their enlightenment. The fact is but little known, yet nevertheless true, that men, destitute of piety, mere literary aspirants, some of whom, also, are only ambitious or mercenary, have received appointments in our volunteer army, from whom the soldiers will receive little or no instruction, and in whom they will find examples only of worldliness. Where clergymen by profession have been appointed, they, for the most part, have been those whom no worthy evangelical church would receive as their pastor, and who were not at all adapted, either by experience or education, or natural ability, for the position of Chaplain. Now, sir, the Government requires that "every Chaplain in the Army should be a regularly ordained clergyman of some Christian denomination." It therefore behooves all true patriots and Christian men to see that this requirement be fulfilled. Again, Sir, the soldiers need books, religious papers, and other material opportunities of instruction, which only the means of sympathizing Christians can afford. Why were not all these necessities of our volunteers fully brought out and strongly pressed upon that immense meeting last night? Those chaplains who are truly pious and devoted men (and, God be thanked, there are some such) would be glad to hear encouraging sentiments, and receive valuable suggestions as to the best methods of developing whatever of religious element there is in their Regiments, and of influencing the ungodly soldier. I do not wonder, Sir, that the contribution last night, amounted to only the little sum of $200. Had there been a strict adherence to the objects of the call for that meeting, and had the real religious wants of the volunteers been fully made known, there would doubtless have been a very large response to the request for funds; the sum, I think, would have exceeded $2,000. Allow me to suggest to the Young Men's Christian Association that the best thing they can do, will be to invite a conference with them of all the chaplains near at hand—learning from them what is needed, and also proposing to them such measures as may be deemed practicable. One needs to be in camp life on military ground in order to appreciate and rightly provide for the religious wants of the volunteers. Yours truly, CHAPLAIN.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, June 8.

The Pony Express passed here at 12½ A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 29.

Arrived, ship *Imperial*, 49 days from Hong Kong.

There is a strong speculative feeling throughout the market, very active business with many large transactions. Butter, 30c.@37½c. Lard, 17c.@18½c. Candles, 23c.@25c. Crushed Sugar, 13c.@13½c. Raw Sugar has also advanced.

The largest fire for several years occurred in San Francisco on the night of the 27th. It destroyed the rows of Cheap John Stores on both sides of Commercial-street, between Sansom and the Battery. The loss is variously stated from $60,000 to $100,000.

SHOWATER, who killed PIERCY in the duel of the 25th, has not been arrested, nor has he made his appearance in public. The funeral of PIERCY was largely attended at San Francisco on the 27th.

Gen. SUMNER seems to be concentrating most of the United States troops in and around the borders of the State at the fortifications in the neighborhood of San Francisco, but, as they amount only to a few hundred in all, the movements are not considered as extraordinary.

It is estimated that the parties who purchased the wreck of the *Sea Nymph*, will make $75,000 from the cargo saved.

The Breckinridge Convention will meet at Sacramento on the 11th of June; the Union Convention at the same place on the 13th; the Republicans on the 18th, and the Douglas Democrats on the 4th of July. There seems to be now no doubt that there will be full State and Congressional tickets nominated by each of the four Conventions. It is generally conceded that the Breckinridge party is weaker than it was last year. It is difficult to form any opinion as to the present strength of either of the other parties. Senator LATHAM continues his tour through the State making Union speeches.

The Telegraph Expedition left Sacramento the 27th inst. for Carson Valley, at which point they are to commence laying wires towards Salt Lake. The expedition numbers 50 men, 22 head of oxen, and 26 wagons.

Pony Express dates were received to May 20. Dates from Portland, Oregon, were received by overland mail to the 21st of May.

Gen. LANE was at Roseburg, and could not be moved. He was not out of danger, but his friends were hopeful. He was shot in the right breast, the ball coming out through the right shoulder. A rumor reached Portland on the 21st, that he had really died, but the *Advertiser* was disposed to discredit it.

The value of exports from Oregon, *via* Columbia River, during the month of April was, to San Francisco, $46,368, and to Victoria, V. I., $22,911. During the month of March, the exports in the same direction amounted to $87,563.

There was an unusual activity in building at Portland.

Accounts from Washington Territory state that the organization of the militia was going on rapidly around Puget Sound.

The reports from the Nes Perces Gold Mines were not particularly favorable, and make it apparent that many exaggerated accounts have heretofore been set afloat.

The *Oregonian* learns, that Lieut. MULLAN's party, being duly organized and prepared for the field, left Wallawalla on the 13th May, to resume operations on the Fort Benton Military Road. The forces consist of about one hundred citizens and a detachment of twenty United States soldiers, taken from Companies B and E of the Ninth Regiment Infantry. The remainder of the escort, eighty men, have left Colville to join Lieut. MULLAN on the Spokane River.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROW IN A GROGGERY—TWO MEN STABBED.—On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, a quarrel and fight took place amongst a number of drunken men, in a groggery in Hester-street, near Centre-street, during which JAMES GARVEY, one of the number, drew a knife and stabbed JEREMIAH BUSH in the side and abdomen, inflicting dangerous injuries. GARVEY was, immediately after, arrested by Officer GARRISON, of the Fourteenth Ward, and while on the way to the Station was approached from behind by JOHN F. LUBY, another of the rowdies, who stabbed him in the back and then fled. An hour later, LUBY was arrested and locked up in a cell at the Station. BUSH was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced of a very serious nature. GARVEY was attended by a physician at the Station-house, and is not very severely injured. On Sunday morning he and LUBY were brought before Justice STEERS, who committed them for examination.

HUNG HIMSELF.—On Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, an unknown man was found suspended by the neck to a post on Pier No. 12, North River. Officer BROWER, of the First Ward Police, cut the body down and conveyed it to the Station-house, where an inquest will be held upon it to-day. When discovered, life had been extinct for some hours.

HEAVY LOSS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Attention is called to an advertisement in another column, of a loss by CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Esq., on Saturday last, of $24,000 Government Securities, for the recovery of which a reward of $1,000 is offered.

Arrivals in the City.

Commander Williams, of the United States Navy; G. N. Moore, of the Navy; Capt. Bartlett, of Dunkirk; Col. Baker, of Connecticut; J. M. B. Davidson, of Albany, and H. R. Campbell, of Vermont, are at the Astor House.

Hon. B. B. Thurston, of Rhode Island; Rev. Mr. Brady, of Troy; Dr. Lynch, of New-York, and Dr. Levi Ives, of New-Haven, are at the Lafarge House.

Dr. Richter, of New-Hampshire; Jas. Kelsoe, of Glasgow, Scotland; F. Diaz, of Mexico; L. Newhall and W. C. Cozzens, of Lynn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

M. B. Almon, of Halifax, N. S.; L. R. Stevenson, of London; William Gwin, of U. S. Navy; and F. Hatch, J. P. Rich, J. F. Hanson, and O. H. Spear, Boston Aldermen, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

R. J. Lawlor, of Texas; E. C. Finley and sister, of Havana; C. F. Paige, of Binghamton; C. N. Yeomans and G. Church, of Massachusetts; R. France and N. Jeffers, of Baltimore; J. B. Howe, of New-York; J. N. Button, of California, and J. S. Whistler, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. A. Haskall, of the U. S. Army; N. T. Longer, of New-York, and G. R. Hooper and B. Schlesinger, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Frederick Orloff, of Texas, and S. Barbour and S. G. Devin, of Boston, are at the Union-place Hotel.

J. W. Todd, of the U. S Army; Otard de La Grange, of France, and Jos. Renshaw, of the U. S. Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—On Friday afternoon last a girl about 14 years of age was found under the railroad bridge on Classon-avenue. She had apparently been violently handled, and when discovered was unable to assist herself. She stated that her name was MARIA STEDMAN, and that she resided at Greenport; that a man and two boys had taken her from home, and after beating her, threw her into the place where found. She was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where she has remained insensible ever since, and her recovery is doubtful. Strict search has been made for the parents of this girl, but thus far without success.

MORTALITY.—There were 83 deaths in this City last week, classified as follows: Men, 15; boys, 29; women, 13; girls, 24. Adults, 30; children, 53. Males, 46; females, 37. Colored persons, 2. There were 14 deaths by consumption; 6 by small-pox; 5 by scarlet fever; and 1 from old age. 41 of the 83 were 5 years of age and under. The deaths occurred in the several Wards, as follows: First Ward, 3; Second Ward, 4; Third Ward, 2; Fourth Ward, 4; Fifth Ward, 9; Sixth Ward, 9; Seventh Ward, 5; Eighth Ward, 1; Ninth Ward, 6; Tenth Ward, 9; Eleventh Ward, 9; Twelfth Ward, 5; Thirteenth Ward, 0; Fourteenth Ward, 4; Fifteenth Ward, 6; Sixteenth Ward, 6; Seventeenth Ward, 2; Eighteenth Ward, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 1.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The City Railroad Company have extended their track on Third-avenue to Fort Hamilton. The route was opened on Saturday with appropriate exercises. Cars at Fulton Ferry now take passengers direct to Fort Hamilton. The fare is 13 cents.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 8.

FLOUR steady, but unchanged; sales at $5 for Fancy. WHEAT dull; sales 15,200 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, to arrive, on private terms. CORN steady; sales 7,000 bushels Indiana at 37c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,200 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,600 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 17,700 bushels Corn. NEW-ORLEANS Saturday, June 8.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 300 bales; prices nominal. FLOUR—Superfine at $8. CORN, 80c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 28 | Moon sets... 9 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 09 | Gov. Island.. 9 58 | Hell Gate... 11 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 9.

Arrived.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Ship Flora Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Southard, Glasgow April 21, with pig iron to J. W. Elwell & Co. In lat. 43, and lon. 50, saw a number of icebergs.
Ship W. F. Schmidt, Sears, Tralee 28 ds., with coal and 116 passengers to C. Carow.
Bark Panama, Graves, Rio Janeiro April 12, with coffee to C. R. Green. Had very light winds the entire passage; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. April 28, lat. 14 25 S., lon. 34, passed an Am. ship with double topsail-yards, showing a private signal red white and blue, perpendicular stripes, and a letter in the white, which could not be distinguished.
Bark A. J. Harvey, (of Philadelphia,) Miller, Naguabo P. R., May 26, with sugar and molasses to J. O. Baker & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage; been 4 ds. N. of the Delaware with N. E. winds, thick fog and calms.
Bark Sea Breeze, (of New-Orleans) Jervey, Marseilles May 1, passed Gibraltar May 6, with mdse. to Beauchamp & Wilson. May 7, lat. 40 29 lon. 70 30, spoke Br. bark Electra, of Liverpool, from Leghorn for New-York.
Bark Hermon Hill, (Br., of Sunderland,) Mason, Sunderland 53 ds, with coal to master. No date, lat. 51, lon. 47, saw several icebergs.
Bark Electra, (Br., of Liverpool,) Baker, Leghorn 55 ds., with marble, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros. Had heavy weather for the past 3 weeks.
Bark M Mirslaff (Prus.) Unvich, Cork 35 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather on the coast.
Bark C. E. Stolterfoht, (Meckl.,) Berner, Halifax 8 ds., in ballast, to J. F. Dustan.
Brig Wanderer, (Br., of Sunderland,) Patterson, Gibraltar 58 ds., in ballast, to order. Experienced heavy weather latter part of the passage.
Brig Arrow, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) French, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to H. L. Routh & Sons.
Brig Mentor, (Br., of Jersey,) Slampied, London April 20 and the Downs May 2, in ballast, to E. K. Alburtis.
Brig Oeppina B., (Aus.,) Medawich, Cork 38 ds., in ballast to order.
Schr. Tweed, (Br.,) Clare, Eluthera 12 ds., with pine-apples to Joseph Eneas & Co.
Schr. Thomas Winans, Davis, Albany, with mdse., for Fall River.
Schr. William Bacon, Smith, Port Ewen, with coal, for Providence.
Schr. Pearl, Kelley, Albany, with mdse., for New-Bedford.
Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, Albany, with mdse., for New-Bedford.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Peck, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.
Schr. Harriet and Hannah, Vallance, Elizabethport, with coal, for East Haddam.
Schr. Celest, Drake, Port Ewen, with coal, for Saybrook.
Schr. Charles Henry, Baker, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. William Hone, Kelley, Providence 2 ds.
Sloop Utica, Drake, Port Ewen with coal, for Croton.
BELOW—Bark Glen, from Sagua la Grande. Also one brig.
WIND—During the day, S.

Sailed.

June 8—Steamer Sarah A. Brown, for Middletown Point. Ships Rattler, Havre; Ashburton, Escort and Glendower, Liverpool; Centurion Antwerp; Louisa, Glasgow; Moro Castle, Falmouth; Prince of Wales, Havre; Gov. Morton, San Francisco; Agnes Leeds, Bristol. Barks William, (Prus.) Queenstown; Heindall, (Nor.,) Cork; Marinus, (Br.) London; Leighton, Pernambuco; Heiress, Glasgow; Oraville, Bristol; Eliza Burss, (Br.), Bermuda; Mary C. Dyer, Marseilles; A. H. Gamble, Cadiz; Golden Rule, Aspinwall. Brigs Ercole, (Ital.) Genoa; Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Jacmel; Xenophen, Portland; W. H. Townsend, (Br.,) Cork; Vivid, (Br.,) Falmouth; Emily Fisher, Nuevitas.
June 9—Bark Aid, (Br.,) Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—W. T. Coleman & Co. have up the clipper ship Vitula for San Francisco, she having received a portion of cargo at Pier No. 6 North River, to sail as advertised.

Spoken, &c.

Francis Newton—brig, for Portland, June 7, Fire Island bearing N. W. 40 miles.
Gosport—ship, of New York, 65 ds. from Callao for Hampton Roads, April 26, lat. 21 30 S., lon. 33 44.

Foreign Ports.

At Naguabo, P. R., May 26, brig R. J. Fisher, Shackford, for New-York next day; schr. Amy Chase, Chase, do. do in a few ds.

THE SONS OF VERMONT RESIDING IN New York City and vicinity are requested to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel on MONDAY, the 10th day of June instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and the presentation of a stand of colors.

S. W. Stoughton, Horace Greeley,
Thaddeus Fairbanks, E. H. Chapin,
E. A. Stansbury, George Folsom,
Henry T. Spaulding, Wm. W. Peck,
B. Murray, Jr., Jas. R. Spaulding,
Horace Green, G. E. Royce,
Jas. Lorimer Graham, Jno. H. Hopkins, Jr.,
Wm. C. Conant, C. T. Davey,
J. H. Eldridge, A. B. Darling,
Peter Starr, L. M. Bates,
Simeon Leland & Co., L. S. Scott,
Leslie Baxter, and others.